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FEB. 11

THE National Food SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NFS-55 BAE JAN.- MAR. 1951

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board February 1, 1951

SUMMARY

Food consumption per capita in 1951 is expected to continue at the present high rate though there will be some seasonal increases and decreases in consumption of individual products. Supplies of food for civilians are likely to be somewhat larger than in 1950 when they were 12 percent higher, on a per capita basis, than in prewar years 1935-39. Accelerated consumer demand has forced prices of some foods to new highs, despite the relatively large supplies of most foods being marketed this winter.

The upward pressure of consumer demand on supplies of food, as well as on other consumer goods and services, will continue. The price stabilization program announced by the Economic Stabilization Agency on January 26 provides for stabilization of food prices at wholesale and retail levels. For stabilization purposes, food commodities have been divided into three categories. The first category covers those commodities whose prices are above the minimum levels set by the Defense Act of 1950. Wholesale and retail price ceilings for such commodities were set at the highest price charged in the period December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951. The second category includes those commodities whose farm prices were below the legal minima. Wholesale and retail prices of such items can rise to reflect the dollars and cents increase in farm prices until they reach the legal minima. In the third category are fresh fruits, treenuts, fresh vegetables, and fresh fish and shellfish which are currently exempt from provisions of the price regulations. Producers' prices of raw and unprocessed agricultural commodities are not subject to price controls at this time, even though prices of these commodities or commodities processed from them may be subject to ceilings at other levels of distribution.

The stronger consumer demand for food reflects higher consumer incomes resulting from a high level of employment, longer hours worked and shifts to higher paid jobs, the effects of which are as yet only partly offset by higher taxes and other anti-inflationary measures. Also, as more of the productive output of the country is diverted to defense needs, fewer durable goods and even in some cases non-durables will be available for civilians. This will continue to increase further the pressure of consumer purchasing power on food supplies.

The prospective high level of food consumption by civilians in the United States will be sustained by the expected increases in livestock production, chiefly pork, and large crops again this year, unless unfavorable weather conditions develop. Procurement of food for our armed forces will be larger than in any year since the end of the war. However, increases in output and reduced exports will tend to offset the volume of military takings of most foods.

Some small increases from the 1950 rates of civilian consumption per capita are expected for a number of foods. A little higher consumption is in prospect for meat, fishery products, fluid milk and cream, ice cream, fresh fruits, canned fruit juices, frozen fruits and fruit juices, and fresh and processed vegetables. On the other hand, somewhat lower rates of consumption per capita are indicated for butter, shortening, canned and dried fruits.

Table 1.- Volume of agricultural production for sale and for farm home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1941, 1944-49 and estimates for 1950, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1935-39 = 100)

Item	1941	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 Prel. 1/	1950 as a percentage of 1949
Food grains 2/	131	148	155	164	197	189	164	146	89
Truck crops 3/	116	137	142	152	140	143	144	147	102
Fruits and nuts 4/	113	123	113	133	126	115	122	122	100
Vegetables, excluding truck crops 5/	100	106	110	128	107	124	117	118	101
Sugar crops 6/	97	81	94	103	110	91	93	114	123
Total food crops 7/	116	129	130	144	147	144	136	133	98
Meat animals 8/	117	155	147	145	145	134	139	137	99
Poultry 9/	120	166	170	160	157	153	169	180	107
Dairy products 10/	110	115	119	119	117	114	117	119	102
Total food livestock	115	144	142	139	138	131	138	139	101
Food production	115	140	139	140	140	134	137	138	101
Agricultural production, food and non-food	113	137	134	137	136	138	140	137	98
Civilian per capita food consumption	109	112	114	119	115	111	111	112	101

1/ Production estimates are based on the December crop report, and estimated marketings and home consumption of livestock and livestock products for the calendar year 1950.
2/ Includes wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat.
3/ Includes truck crops for market (artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloupe, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes and watermelons) and truck crops for processing (asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, spinach, and tomatoes).
4/ Includes apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, grapes, strawberries, cranberries, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, olives, dried California figs, fresh and dried plums, almonds, pecans, and walnuts.
5/ Includes dry edible beans, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes.
6/ Includes sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar, sugarcane sirup, sorgo sirup, maple sugar, and maple sirup.
7/ Includes peanuts in addition to the other crops.
8/ Includes cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs.
9/ Includes eggs, chickens, turkeys, and broilers.
10/ Includes wholesale milk, retail milk, butterfat, farm butter, and farm consumption of dairy products.

Table 2.- Total food utilization: Source and distribution, 1935-39 average and 1940 to 1950 1/

Year	Total food utilization	Source of total food: Food production	Imports	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Distribution: Civilian	Military, including military civilian feeding	Department of Agriculture 2/: Net purchases	Deliveries	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Commercial exports and shipments 3/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Section a. Percentage of food utilization in each year												
1935-39 av.	100.0	93.9	6.1			97.7		- .2		.2		2.6
1940	100.0	96.1	5.5		.6	98.0						2.0
1941	100.0	94.4	5.8		.2	93.8	2.0	2.4	1.9		.5	1.8
1942	100.0	94.2	3.7	2.1		87.2	5.8	5.9	4.5		1.4	1.1
1943	100.0	95.8	4.8		.6	81.4	9.6	8.1	7.1		1.0	.9
1944	100.0	94.0	5.0	1.0		79.7	13.2	6.0	6.5	.5		1.1
1945	100.0	95.7	4.8		.5	82.3	4/12.0	4.2	5.2	1.0		1.5
1946	100.0	96.1	4.3		.4	89.7	4/ 3.2	4.4	5.2	.8		2.7
1947	100.0	95.4	4.8		.2	89.7	4/ 3.3	2.9	2.8		.1	4.1
1948	100.0	94.8	5.1	.1		91.4	4/ 3.5	2.1	2.2	.1		3.0
1949	100.0	95.3	5.1		.4	91.0	4/ 3.3	2.4	1.6		.8	3.3
1950 Prel.	100.0	95.0	5.4		.4	93.2	4/5/2.0	1.5	1.5		—	3.3
Section b. Percentage of 1935-39 food utilization												
1935-39 av.	100.0	93.9	6.1			97.7		- .2		.2		2.6
1940	109.6	104.2	6.0		.6	107.4						2.2
1941	114.4	108.0	6.7		.3	107.3	2.3	2.7	2.2		.5	2.1
1942	126.6	118.3	4.7	2.6		109.6	7.3	7.4	5.6		1.8	1.4
1943	131.3	125.8	6.3		.8	106.9	12.7	10.6	9.3		1.3	1.1
1944	139.9	131.5	7.0	1.4		111.4	18.4	8.5	9.1	.6		1.6
1945	136.4	130.5	6.6		.7	112.2	4/16.4	5.7	7.1	1.4		2.1
1946	136.7	131.5	5.8		.6	122.6	4/ 4.3	6.1	7.1	1.0		3.7
1947	137.7	131.4	6.6		.3	123.7	4/ 4.6	3.9	3.8		.1	5.6
1948	132.8	126.8	6.9	.1		121.4	4/ 4.7	2.7	2.8	.1		4.0
1949	134.9	128.6	6.9		.6	122.8	4/ 4.4	3.2	2.2		1.0	4.5
1950 Prel.	136.4	129.6	7.4		.6	127.1	4/5/ 2.7	2.1	2.1		—	4.5

1/ The upper section of the table divides the total utilization in each year (1) according to the source of the food and (2) according to its distribution. Both the total utilization figure and the break-down are on an index number basis; that is, they represent quantities weighted by average farm prices in the period 1935-39. The utilization figure includes both domestically produced and imported foods. The lower section contains the same data expressed as a percentage of total food utilization in 1935-39 instead of total utilization in each year. 2/ The quantities assigned to the Department of Agriculture are food for lend-lease, relief, and purchases for foreign governments, except for meat transactions in the drought years. These quantities are measured (1) in terms of Department of Agriculture purchases from commercial channels and (2) in terms of shipments out of the country. When measured in terms of purchases, additions to Department of Agriculture stocks are included. When measured in terms of shipments, additions to stocks are shown separately. When Department of Agriculture shipments were smaller than the total quantities purchased, stocks were built up; and vice versa. 3/ For the war years, these data indicate the commercial portion of exports and shipments, which is total exports and shipments minus the exports assignable to the Department of Agriculture. 4/ Including procurement for relief feeding in areas occupied by our armed forces. 5/ Excludes grain products and some other foods for civilian feeding in Germany, formerly purchased by the Army but procured through the Department of Agriculture and commercial channels in 1950.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Review of 1950

Retail food prices in 1950 averaged practically the same as in the preceding year but 3 percent below the 1948 level, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Food prices began to move upward in March but through May were still below the level of the corresponding month in 1949. The BLS consumer price survey in July reflected the impact on food prices of the outbreak of conflict in Korea. Food prices then leveled off until after mid-November. (See table 6.) They began to rise again and apparently reached the previous record of August 1948 by the end of the year.

Retail prices for all major food groups, except fresh fruits and vegetables, averaged significantly higher in the latter half of the year than in the first half, with the changes in many instances contraseasonal. The price of red meats, for example, declined moderately during the last quarter of the year, but the reduction was smaller than would be expected from the usual seasonal pattern. For fresh fruits and vegetables retail prices in the latter half of the year averaged 5 percent lower than in the preceding half, but the decline was less than usual for this time of the year. Fats and oils prices, which do not follow any strong seasonal pattern, averaged 26 percent higher for July-December than for January-June.

According to reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the increase in retail food prices from June 15 to December 15 was only slightly greater than the increase in the cost of all goods and services purchased by moderate income families in large cities. Food prices account for about 40 percent of the over-all index. Prices at retail of apparel and house furnishings rose more than food prices (6.2 and 10.6 percent, respectively, compared with 5.3 percent for food).

Disposable personal income in 1950 set a record of 202 billion dollars, significantly higher than in the preceding years, with most of the increase occurring in the latter half of the year. This expansion in income was reflected in consumer expenditures. Such expenditures for goods and services also reached a new record, with the largest increase occurring in the July-September quarter of the year. Over half of the rise in expenditures between the second and third quarters resulted from purchases of durable goods.

Military purchases of food for use of the armed forces were larger than a year earlier, but food exports were much smaller. With total food supplies for the year at a very high level, these did not have any significant effect on the quantities available for civilian consumers in the United States. Per capita food consumption was 12 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average annual rate.

Prospects for 1951

Food supplies available for civilian consumption in 1951 probably will be a little larger than in 1950, but will not keep pace with the expansion in consumer demand. The General Ceiling Price Regulation announced by the Economic Stabilization Agency on January 26 provides for the gradual stabilization of food prices. Prices at the processors' level and at the

Table 3.-Apparent civilian consumption of major food commodities on a per capita basis, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1946, 1949, 1950, and forecasts for 1951 with percentage comparisons 1/

(Primary distribution weight)

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1941	1946	1949	1950 Prel.	Forecasts for 1951	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	126.2	142.8	153.4	143.9	144.6	148	117	102
Beef	55.2	60.5	61.3	53.5	63.0	63	114	100
Veal	8.1	7.6	9.9	8.7	7.9	7.9	98	100
Lamb and mutton	6.8	5.8	6.6	4.1	4.0	3.7	54	92
Pork (excluding lard)	56.1	67.9	75.5	67.6	69.7	73	130	105
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.1	11.8	11.0	11.0	11.2	2/	-	-
Fresh and frozen	5.8	6.3	6.2	6.2	2/	2/	-	-
Canned 3/	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.0	2/	2/	-	-
Cured	1.0	.8	1.0	.8	2/	2/	-	-
Poultry products								
Eggs 4/	37.3	38.9	46.8	47.5	48.7	48.4	130	99
Chicken (dressed weight)	17.9	20.5	25.4	25.3	25.9	26.0	145	100
Turkey (dressed weight)	2.6	3.5	4.5	4.1	4.9	4.7	181	96
Dairy products								
Total milk (whole milk equivalent)	801	808	813	750	774	780	97	101
Cheese	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.2	7.3	7.5	135	103
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.7	18.4	18.5	19.6	19.9	20.2	121	102
Fluid milk and cream	340	352	423	385	393	405	119	103
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 5/	44.7	47.4	39.7	43.1	46.2	45.8	102	99
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	16.7	15.0	10.5	10.5	10.8	10.3	62	95
Lard	11.0	13.7	11.8	11.8	12.4	12.9	117	104
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	2.7	3.8	5.7	6.1	(		
Shortening	11.7	10.3	10.1	9.6	10.9	(25.8	123	98
Other edible fats and oils	6.3	8.3	5.2	8.5	9.2	(		
Fruits								
Fresh - total	138.5	148.5	138.3	125.0	109.6	120	87	109
Citrus	48.9	57.4	58.7	47.4	41.0	43	88	105
Apples (commercial)	30.4	31.5	23.2	24.8	23.4	(		
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	59.6	56.4	52.8	45.2	(77	86	112
Processed								
Canned fruit	14.9	17.8	21.8	18.2	20.5	2/	-	-
Canned juices	3.9	8.5	17.7	15.5	13.1	2/	-	-
Frozen	.8	1.3	3.1	3.5	4.1	2/	-	-
Dried	5.8	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.1	2/	-	-
Vegetables								
Fresh	235	242	272	249	252	260	111	103
Canned	29.9	37.1	46.5	38.3	39.2	2/	-	-
Frozen	6/ .4	.7	2.0	3.0	3.4	2/	-	-
Potatoes	131	129	127	108	104	2/	-	-
Sweetpotatoes	21.4	18.3	18.2	14.1	14.5	2/	-	-
Dry edible beans	8.8	8.8	8.7	7.0	8.1	2/	-	-
Dry field peas	.6	.5	.8	.5	.5	2/	-	-
Sugar, refined	97.0	103.7	74.4	95.4	98.3	7/95-98	99	98
Grains								
Corn products:								
Corn meal	22.9	20.5	15.9	13.5	13.5	13.5	59	100
Corn sirup	7.6	8.5	11.8	8.5	9.1	9.5	126	104
Corn starch	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	154	105
Corn sugar	2.7	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.0	186	111
Breakfast cereals	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	94	100
Hominy	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	193	100
Oatmeal	3.9	4.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	77	100
Barley food products 8/	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	114	100
Wheat:								
Flour 9/	159	155	155	135	135	135	85	100
Breakfast cereals	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	89	100
Rye flour	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	64	100
Rice, milled	5.5	5.8	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	89	100
Beverages								
Coffee 10/	14.0	15.8	19.9	18.6	16	2/	-	-
Tea	.67	.78	.57	.59	.60	2/	-	-
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.5	2/	-	-
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.3	2/	-	-

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of total population adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 and for military personnel not eating out of civilian supplies. 1/ Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on a pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Not available. 3/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 4/ In terms of number of eggs, the apparent per capita consumption was 298 in 1935-39, 311 in 1941, 374 in 1946, 380 in 1949, 390 in 1950 and 387 forecast for 1951. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 5/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 7/ Based on the U. S. consumers' requirements of 8.0 million short tons (raw value) as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. 8/ All barley food products in terms of malt equivalent. 9/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 10/ Green bean basis.

various stages of distribution of all food products except fresh fruits and tree nuts, fresh vegetables, fresh fish and shellfish, have been stabilized at the highest level at which they were sold by the individual firm during the period December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951. The fresh fruits, tree nuts, fresh vegetables, and fresh fishery items mentioned above are currently exempt from the provisions of this regulation because the unusual factors in the marketing of these commodities would lead to capricious and inequitable price results under a general freeze type of regulation. In addition to these foods, sales of raw and unprocessed foods by farmers, or sales of farm-processed foods in minor quantities are also currently exempt from the provisions of this regulation because the freeze technique is at present administratively impracticable when applies to sales by individual farmers and because the current farm prices of most agricultural food commodities are below the minimum levels described in the Defense Production Act of 1950. The Economic Stabilization Agency has announced that it will issue regulations for live animals and for fresh fruits, vegetables, nuts, fish and shellfish which are specifically adapted to the unusual factors relating to these commodities as soon as practicable.

For the food prices which are stabilized under the present regulation, price adjustments will not be permitted to commercial processors and distributors of those agricultural products whose farm prices are above the minimum levels established by the Defense Production Act of 1950. As of January 26, the principal food commodities in this group were beef cattle, veal calves, sheep, lambs, hogs, rice, and prunes.

Where farm prices of the agricultural commodities are below the legal minima, food processors and distributors will in most cases be permitted to increase their selling prices by the exact amount in dollars and cents that their raw material costs increase up to the legal level. Under the regulation there may be some cases where the processors and distributors of food may be required to absorb increases in agricultural commodity costs. The principal agricultural food commodities whose farm prices in mid-January were below the legal minima were grains, potatoes and sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans and peas, chickens, eggs, milk, and butterfat.

Economic activity in the United States in 1951, spurred on by the national defense program, will be much greater than a year earlier. As a result, both employment and the average number of hours worked per week will increase, with employment reaching a record. Wage payments will average higher than in 1950. These factors will be reflected in further expansion in consumer disposable incomes and expenditures. With the supplies of consumer durable goods contracting as a result of restrictions on the use of many raw materials needed for their production, more consumer purchasing power will be available for purchases of nondurable goods, including food, and for savings.

Military procurement of food in 1951 will be the largest since 1945, with particular emphasis likely to be placed on meats, and some of the processed foods such as the fruits and vegetables and dairy products. According to present indications, it seems likely that food exports may be somewhat smaller than in 1950. With total food supplies likely to be larger in 1951 than a year earlier, prospects are that the quantity of food available to U. S. civilians will be larger than in 1950, and civilian consumption of food per person the highest since 1947.

NUTRITIONAL REVIEW 1/

Civilian diets probably will continue to show improvement in 1951. With larger supplies in prospect, the corresponding increase in the civilian per capita consumption of the following foods -- meat, fluid milk, and cream, ice cream, fresh fruits, canned fruit juices, frozen fruits and fruit juices, and fresh and processed vegetables -- will result in a 1 percent to 3 percent increase over last year's high level supplies of major nutrients available for consumption.

From the peak year of 1946 extending through 1949, there occurred a downward movement in the supplies of major nutrients available for consumption. In 1950, this movement was reversed and although the 1946 levels have not as yet been reached, the available supplies of the major nutrients still are well above the 1935-39 levels.

Of major significance is the increase in available supplies of calcium resulting from a prospective rise in the consumption of fluid milk and cream and ice cream.

The larger citrus crop this year will permit a greater consumption of oranges and grapefruit in 1951 than last year and a record consumption of frozen citrus juices. This, plus an expected increase in consumption of tomatoes, will be reflected in a 3 percent increase over 1950 in the available supplies of ascorbic acid.

Table 4.- Nutrients available for civilian consumption per capita per day, calendar years, 1935-39, average, 1941, 1946, 1948, 1949, 1950 and forecasts for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/

Nutrients	Units	Average 1935-39	1941	1946	1948	1949	1950 prel.	Forecast for 1951	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Food energy	Cal.	3,280	3,430	3,390	3,260	3,236	3,310	3,340	102	101
Protein	Grams	89	94	104	94	94	95	96	108	101
Fat	Grams	132	144	147	142	142	146	149	113	102
Carbohydrate	Grams	431	440	417	402	401	407	407	94	100
Calcium	Grams	.94	.99	1.15	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.09	116	101
Iron	Mg.	13.6	14.4	18.6	16.5	16.2	16.5	16.7	123	101
Vitamin A value	I.U.	8,100	8,400	9,500	8,600	8,500	8,600	8,800	109	102
Thiamine	Mg.	1.43	1.63	2.18	1.93	1.87	1.92	1.95	136	102
Riboflavin	Mg.	1.86	1.97	2.58	2.35	2.33	2.36	2.42	130	103
Niacin	Mg.	15.2	16.7	21.3	19.0	18.6	18.7	18.9	124	101
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	115	123	137	125	120	120	124	108	103

1/ Data computed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics on the basis of estimates of apparent civilian consumption (retail basis) including estimates of consumption from urban gardens, supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No deductions have been made in the nutrient estimates for the loss or waste in the home or for the destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparations of food. Deductions have been made for inedible refuse. The data for 1946-51 for iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin include the amounts of these nutrients added to prepared cereals, bread and white flour.

1/ Prepared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics

The anticipated increases in the consumption of fresh and processed vegetables, and in particular the leafy, green, and yellow vegetables, will provide a 2 percent increase over last year in available quantities of vitamin A. Thiamine, too, is expected to show a 2 percent increase, reflecting greater meat consumption, while riboflavin probably will increase by 3 percent over last year as a result of the anticipated rise in fluid milk, as well as meat consumption.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Review of 1950

Civilians in the United States consumed 145 pounds of meat per person in 1950, slightly more than a year earlier and almost 15 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average annual rate of 126 pounds. Output of meat in 1950 amounted to about 22.2 billion pounds, 2½ percent more than in the preceding year, and was sufficiently large to provide for increases in both military purchases and total civilian consumption. Retail meat prices in urban areas in 1950 averaged about 5 percent higher than in the previous year, according to reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The expansion in production as compared with 1949 occurred for both beef and pork, but the increase was greater for pork. Slightly fewer cattle were slaughtered in 1950 than a year earlier, but a larger proportion of the slaughtered animals were grain fed to the better grades. This was reflected in a higher average weight of beef carcasses and better average quality than in 1949. The greater output of pork in 1950 resulted mainly from the very large number of pigs -- more than 97 million -- saved from the 1949-fall and 1950-spring crops. In the calendar year 1950, more than 100 million pigs were saved, the third year this number had been reached. Slaughter weights of hogs in 1950 averaged about the 3 pounds less than in the preceding year.

Less veal was produced than in 1949. A larger number of calves were saved either for addition to breeding herds or for subsequent marketing as yearlings or mature animals. The reduced 1950 calf slaughter will be reflected in increased output of beef in 1951 and subsequent years. Slightly less lamb and mutton was produced in 1950 than in the previous year, and the quantity was the smallest since the 1920's. Civilian consumption of 4.0 pounds per capita in 1950 was the lowest on record since 1899. Sheep and lamb numbers were reduced in each year from 1942 to 1949. They may have been reduced a little in 1950 but less than in previous years.

Retail prices of meat averaged a little lower during the first 4 months of 1950 than in the same period a year earlier, but advanced sharply in the late spring and early summer months. For the year as a whole, the retail price of beef was about 7 cents per pound higher than in 1949, lamb was approximately 2 cents a pound higher, but pork was lower by a half to one cent per pound. The increase in meat prices is rather closely associated with the increase in consumer incomes, which began early in 1950 and was reinforced by expanded economic activity after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

Prospects for 1951

The upturn in meat production is expected to continue in 1951. Total output of meat may be enough greater than that in 1950 to fill not only the larger requirements of the armed forces but to provide for a slight increase in civilian consumption of meat per person. U. S. civilians are expected to consume about 148 pounds of meat per person in 1951, 3 pounds more than the rate in the preceding year.

As in 1950, the increased production of meat probably will be in pork and beef. The expansion in pork output will mainly result from the large number of hogs saved from the 1950 fall crop and the prospective large 1951 spring crop. During the remaining winter months total pork production probably will equal that in the same season of 1950. From April through August, however, output is expected to reflect in large part the 9 percent increase in the 1950 fall pig crop compared with the previous fall-season crop. During the remainder of 1951 production will be influenced by any increase realized in the 1951 spring pig crop. Farmers' reported intentions last December indicated that about 6 percent more pigs would be saved this spring than last. Also contributing to a larger production of pork in 1951 will be the weight at which the animals will be marketed, which may average a little heavier than in 1950.

The anticipated increase in beef output in 1951 is based on several factors among the most important of which are the uptrend in cattle numbers that began in 1948 and the likely continued emphasis on grain feeding of cattle to heavy slaughter weights. On January 1, 5 percent more cattle were on feed than a year earlier. Total cattle numbers on that date probably were also larger than last year.

Even though somewhat more meat is expected to be available than in 1950, increased incomes at the beginning of 1951 supported very strong consumer demand for meat. Prices in January were the highest on record for that time of the year and close to the all-time high levels reached in late summer of 1948. All meats were placed under price control by the Economic Stabilization Agency's order dated January 26, 1951.

Exports of meat probably will not be greatly different from those in 1950, but there is a likelihood of larger imports of beef. Not only will canned beef from Mexico be permitted to enter the United States for the first time, but more beef from other supplying countries is a possibility.

Fishery products*

Review of 1950

U. S. civilian consumption of fishery products in 1950 was about the same as a year earlier both for the fresh and the processed commodities. Production was approximately equal to that in 1949 but imports were much larger. Retail prices of fresh and frozen fishery products in 1950 averaged more than 5 percent above the preceding year's level, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The price of canned pink salmon averaged about

* Prepared in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

15 percent lower than in 1949. Pink salmon prices began to decline after February 1949, and continued downward in each subsequent month until July 1950. Since that time the price movement has been reversed and by December prices had almost reached the level prevailing during the first half of 1949.

Commercial catch of fishery products for sale in the fresh form or for freezing was somewhat lower than in 1949. A decline in New England, the major landing area in the United States for these products, accounted for most of the reduction. Commercial freezing of fishery products in 1950 was 241.5 million pounds, slightly lower than a year earlier. Stocks of 146.4 million pounds of edible frozen fish and shell fish in the United States at the end of the year were 7 percent larger than those at the beginning of the year.

Canned fish production was somewhat larger than in 1949. Although the output of canned salmon in 1950 was only about 187 million pounds, down almost 30 percent from that of the preceding year and the lowest since 1921, production of tuna, Maine sardines and pilchards was substantially increased. The packs of these three canned fishery products were each record large in size.

Imports of edible fishery products in 1950 are expected to be much larger than in 1949. Through October 1950 imports of these commodities amounted to 516 million pounds, about one-third larger than a year earlier; most of the increase was in the fresh and frozen products. Exports during the same months of 1950, on the other hand, were about one-fourth lower than in the corresponding period of 1949.

Prospects for 1951

Prospects are that civilian per capita consumption of fishery products in 1951 will be slightly higher than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen fish and shellfish at the beginning of the year appear to be sufficient for domestic needs until early spring when commercial fishing activities expand seasonally. Supplies of canned fishery products, except for salmon, are expected to continue large enough to meet the anticipated domestic and foreign demand but prices will probably remain somewhat above those of the previous year until the 1951 packs begin moving to market in large volume after mid-year. The prices of fresh fish and shellfish are exempt from the provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation issued January 26, 1951, but those of the processed products are covered under the freeze order.

Our foreign trade in fishery products probably will not differ much from the 1950 pattern. Imports of fresh, frozen and canned fish are likely to be about as large in 1951 as a year earlier, but not much change in exports is anticipated. An increase in the tariff on canned tuna may deter imports of this commodity.

Poultry and Eggs

Review of 1950

Civilian consumption of poultry and eggs was higher in 1950 than in any year since 1945. Egg consumption reached 390 eggs per person, and chicken almost 25 pounds, the highest postwar rates. Turkey consumption established a new record of 4.9 pounds per person.

Egg production, both farm and non-farm, in 1950 was record large in size at 5,448 million dozen, exceeding slightly the previous record established in 1944. The 5 percent increase in output over that in 1949 resulted from a 4 percent larger number of layers on farms during 1950 plus an increase in the rate of lay per bird. The seasonal pattern of production during the year was similar to that in 1949 except for a contraseasonal decline in egg production in November. This reduction in output was affected by the fewer replacement layers available from the reduced spring hatch, and also by unexpected declines in the rate of lay. Aggravated by the early depletion of shell eggs in storage and temporary disruption in transportation operations as a result of severe storms, the lowered rates of production reduced market supplies. The result was a sharp, but temporary increase in egg prices.

For the year as a whole, retail egg prices averaged significantly lower than in 1949, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Department of Agriculture purchases of eggs in 1950 under the support-price program were equal to almost 5 percent of total farm production. These purchases were concentrated largely in the first half of the year and did not markedly affect the disposition of production in the last half of the year when egg prices moved upward.

Chicken meat consumption by civilians in 1950 was more than a half pound higher per person than a year earlier. Total production is estimated at almost 4 billion pounds. Commercial broiler production, which now provides about 40 percent of the chicken meat supply, also set a new record. The number of farm-produced mature chickens sold in 1950 was probably larger than a year earlier, but the number of young chickens sold from farm production was smaller.

Civilian turkey consumption averaged almost 20 percent more than a year earlier. About 44.6 million turkeys were raised, 6 percent more than in 1949 and a new record. More turkeys were consumed during the latter part of the year than a year earlier. Even with larger production, the movement of turkey into cold-storage from September to the end of 1950 totaled only 69 million pounds, compared with 89 million pounds a year earlier.

Prospects for 1951

Supplies of all poultry products are expected to be sufficiently large during the coming year to maintain consumption by U.S. civilians at about the same rate per person as in 1950. The demand for these products is expected to continue strong. The retail price of eggs, chickens (including broilers) and turkeys have been controlled. Each processor and distributor has as his individual ceiling the highest price he charged during the December 19, 1950-January 25, 1951 base period. However, since farm prices were below the legal minimum levels, the individual ceiling prices at the processor and distribution levels can be adjusted to reflect any increase in the price an individual concern pays for the commodity until farm prices of the agricultural commodity reaches the legal minimum level. No price support programs are now scheduled for eggs or poultry in 1951.

The average number of laying hens on farms during 1951 probably will not exceed that of a year earlier. The rate of lay per bird may be the same or larger. Egg production through August probably will be slightly lower than

in the same months of 1950, but the level of output in the subsequent months of the year will depend on the extent to which farmers raise chicks during the spring of 1951 for laying flock replacements in the fall. Cold-storage stocks of eggs during the latter half of 1951 probably will be somewhat larger than a year earlier. The successful out-turn of egg storage operations in 1950 may encourage distributors to store more shell and frozen eggs this spring than last.

Production of chickens (including broilers) and turkeys in 1951 probably will be larger than in the preceding year. Output of commercial broilers may continue to expand as in the last few years and sales of mature farm chickens are likely to be almost as large as in 1950. Marketings of young farm chickens will depend on the hatch this spring. During the last few years, with commercial broiler output comprising a larger proportion of total chicken meat production, the seasonal variation in the total supply of chicken has become less pronounced. Supplies of turkeys from the 1951 hatch will not be marketed in volume until the latter part of the year.

Dairy Products

Review of 1950

Civilian per capita consumption of milk and dairy products in 1950, as measured on a fluid milk equivalent basis, was 774 pounds, slightly above the 1949 rate and only about 3 percent below the prewar (1935-39) average annual rate. For the year as a whole, more fluid milk and dried milk was consumed per person than in 1949, but there was little change from the 1949 rates for most other dairy products. Milk production was up slightly from the preceding year and of near-record proportions. Retail prices of dairy products for the year as a whole averaged a little lower than in 1949, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

About 120.5 billion pounds of milk were produced on farms in 1950, compared with 119.1 billion in the preceding year and the previous record of 121.5 billion pounds reached in 1945. The increase in output from the 1949 level resulted from a rise in the rate of milk production per cow, with little change in the reported number of cows on farms. The increased output per cow occurred partly as a result of improved herds and partly due to the heavy rate of concentrate feeding. Pastures were very good in 1950, although they were a little late in developing because of a cold spring season. At the close of the year there seemed to be some indication of a decline in the seasonally adjusted rate of milk production. This may have been associated with the very unfavorable weather which prevailed over much of the country at that time and may also reflect the cumulative effect of unfavorable farm prices of dairy products relative to both feed and meat animals.

During most of the first three quarters of 1950, output of dairy products exceeded total domestic consumption and the Department of Agriculture found it necessary to purchase large quantities of butter, cheese and nonfat dry milk solids (dried skim milk) in order to support prices to dairy farmers. However, in the latter part of the year the domestic demand for dairy products increased sharply and in total exceeded current production of these commodities. This high consumption rate was maintained by drawing on the record large Government stocks of manufactured dairy products which had been accumulated in the summer and early fall. Sales of butter and cheese from Government holdings were very heavy from October through mid-December, and these stocks were virtually exhausted by the end of the year.

Wholesale and retail prices of dairy products moved upward moderately after early October. After that month the Department of Agriculture made no further purchases under the support-price program and sold a substantial part of the stocks accumulated earlier in the year. Following the virtual depletion of Government-held butter and cheese stocks in late December, prices advanced sharply.

Exports of dairy products from the United States, including special transactions made by the Department of Agriculture, were smaller than in 1949, and showed the fourth consecutive annual decline in exports. The milk equivalent (fat solids basis) of exports in 1950 including USDA transactions totaled 2 billion pounds, compared with 2.7 billion in the preceding year. On the other hand, imports of 0.6 billion pounds of dairy products -- measured on a milk equivalent basis -- was a post-war high as receipts from abroad of foreign types of cheese expanded.

Prospects for 1951

Production of milk this year probably will be about the same as in 1950. The pattern of milk utilization, however, may differ from that of last year, with more being sold as fluid milk and ice cream, and less milk being used for the production of butter and cheese. Stocks of dairy products at the beginning of 1951 were about the same as a year earlier. Imports of dairy products may be somewhat higher than in 1950, but exports probably will be lower.

With the prospective increase in total population and anticipated larger purchases by military agencies, total supplies of dairy products per person for the year 1951 will be at least as large as in 1950. The movement of stocks into consumption channels is currently more rapid than early last year so the reduction in supplies will be even more noticeable later in this year. Combined with prospective increases in consumer demand for dairy products, this will exert strong upward pressure on retail prices. Controls have been placed on the prices of milk and major manufactured dairy products at the processor and distributor levels. However, since prices received by farmers for milk and butterfat on January 15, 1951 were below the legal minimum levels, the exact dollars and cents amounts increase in the individual firm's raw material costs may be passed on to the consumer until the farm price of milk and butterfat reach the minimum levels.

Prospects are that civilians will consume more fluid milk, cheese and ice cream per person in 1951 than in 1950, about as much evaporated milk and dry whole milk, but less butter. Consumption of nonfat dry milk solids (dried skim milk) may not keep pace with available supplies.

Fats and Oils

Review of 1950

Civilian disappearance per person of food fats and oils last year, at 46 pounds, was considerably higher than the 43 pounds (fat content basis) estimated for 1949. Consumption of shortening in 1950 was more than a pound per person larger than a year earlier, and most of the other food fats were up about one-half pound. It appears that some of this increase in disappearance represented inventory accumulation by the wholesalers and retailers whose stocks are not reported. Disappearance of margarine in July-December

was 17 percent greater than a year earlier. However, considerable part of the increase came in July (the first month after repeal of Federal taxes on margarine). This part was probably due to the building of operating inventories of colored margarine by wholesalers and retailers. For the first time since the war, lard was purchased in the fall of 1950 for use in soap.

Output of all fats and oils in 1950 for food use was more than 2 percent greater than the 8.3 billion pounds produced in the preceding year. Shortening production was 15 percent larger than in 1949, margarine increased by about 10 percent, and lard output was up by more than 5 percent. There was a 10 percent decline in production of vegetable oils used in other edible oil products and a slight decline in output of butter.

The total amount of food fats and oils shipped out of the country was about 25 percent below the 1949 record level of 1,288 million pounds, but still one of the largest on record. Lard exports were about one third lower and those of edible vegetable oils used in food products declined about 15 percent. In addition, exports of soybeans and peanuts for crushing abroad were only about half the quantity (368 million pounds, oil equivalent) moved in 1949.

Stocks of fats and oils at the end of 1950 were moderately less than a year earlier, as the substantial increase in disappearance from commercial channels more than offset the increase in production and the substantial decline in exports of these commodities. Factory and warehouse inventories of food fats and oils on January 1, 1951 totaled 839 million pounds, compared with 958 million pounds a year prior.

Retail prices of food fats and oils (except butter) during the first half of 1950 were much lower than a year earlier. However, the changes in the international situation and in the domestic economy which grew out of the hostilities in Korea were reflected in price rises for food fats and oils in the latter half of the year to levels even above those in the same months in 1949. In July-December 1950 the retail price of lard was 16 percent higher than a year earlier, uncolored margarine was up 12 percent, and shortening was 5 percent higher. Butter prices in the two periods were about equal. U. S. Department of Agriculture purchases of butter under the support-price program were terminated early in the fall season of 1950. Sales of Government-held stocks increased after mid-October and were especially large during December, practically wiping out these stocks by the end of the year. The large quantities of butter sold by the Department tended to retard increases in the price of this commodity.

Prospects for 1951

Output of edible fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of exports of peanuts and soybeans) in the marketing year which began in October 1950 probably will amount to approximately 8.8 billion pounds, nearly as large as the 1949-50 record output. Increases in production of lard and soybean oil will not quite offset prospective declines in butter and cottonseed oil.

The 1950 spring and fall pig crops totaled 101 million, 5 percent more than a year earlier and the largest number saved since 1943. As a result, production of lard in 1950-51 marketing year is likely to total more than a year earlier. Lard output in January-September 1951 is expected to reach 1.9 billion pounds, about 100 million pounds more than in the same period last year.

Production of vegetable oils (including the oil equivalent of exports of peanuts and soybeans) may be slightly lower than in 1949-50 because of the decline in the output of cottonseed. The 1950 cotton crop was about 40 percent smaller than a year earlier, a little more than offsetting the effect on oil supplies of the 24 percent increase in the soybean crop and the 9 percent increase in the peanut crop.

Supplies of food fats in 1951 will be sufficient to maintain civilian disappearance and exports at about the 1950 levels. Civilian consumption of lard and margarine per person is expected to be almost 5 percent larger than in 1950, but some reduction is in prospect for butter, shortening and perhaps the other edible fats and oils. With a high level of income expected in 1951, the demand for food fats and oils will continue strong, and retail prices of these commodities are likely to average higher than for the year 1950. Prices of domestically produced food fats and oils are controlled at the processor and distributor levels at the highest prices charged by each seller from December 19, 1950 to January 25, 1951. Where the farm prices of the raw materials of these fats and oils are below the legal minimum levels, any increases in the seller's raw material costs up to the point where farm prices reach the minimum levels may be passed on to the consumer in exact dollars and cents amounts. Prices for a number of imported oils are exempt from control but most of these are used largely for non-food purposes, with the exception of olive oil and and coconut oil

FRUIT

Review of 1950

Civilian per capita consumption of fresh and processed fruit (fresh equivalent basis) was approximately 200 pounds in 1950, almost as much as in 1949. Fresh fruit consumption was about 15 pounds smaller than the 1949 rate, but this decline was in large part offset by an increase in civilian takings of processed fruits. About 1.4 pounds per capita of tree nuts (shelled basis) were consumed in 1950, slightly under the 1949 rate.

The total fruit crop in 1950 amounted to 15.4 million tons (fresh weight), about 7 percent under that of 1949. Production of deciduous fruits, which comprised about 58 percent of the total, was 11 percent smaller than the 1949 crop, and the 1949-50 citrus crop was down 2 percent. Among the more important deciduous fruits, the 1950 crops of apples, sweet cherries, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes were considerably smaller than the corresponding crops a year earlier; the apricot and grape crops were about the

same; and those of sour cherries, strawberries, and cranberries were considerably larger. The 1950 crop of the four major tree nuts -- almonds, filberts, pecans and walnuts -- totaling 162,972 tons (in the shell), was 21 percent smaller than the previous crop.

Demand for fruit both for fresh consumption and for processing was generally strong in 1950. As a result both grower and retail prices for most fruits averaged considerably higher than in 1949. Retail prices for canned and frozen citrus rose early in 1950 but dropped somewhat in the fall as new-crop citrus became available. But prices of canned and dried deciduous fruits at retail rose in the summer of 1950 as fruit from new packs became available.

Domestic production of fruit was supplemented as usual by imports, principally bananas, and by shipments of canned pineapple and pineapple juice from U. S. territories. Relatively small quantities of miscellaneous fresh and processed fruits also were imported, the former arriving mostly when domestic supplies were seasonally low.

Consumption of fresh fruit in 1950 amounted to about 110 pounds per person, 15 pounds less than a year earlier. Fresh citrus fruit consumption declined about 6 pounds in 1950, apples by more than 1 pound, and that of the other fruits, including bananas, was down nearly 8 pounds. The reduction in consumption of bananas alone was about 1.5 pounds.

Civilians consumed approximately 20 pounds of canned fruit per person in 1950, about 2 pounds more than a year earlier. Consumption expanded as a result both of a larger pack and by drawing on stocks. Production was a little over 2.6 billion pounds, slightly larger than in 1949; increases in the output of canned apricots, apples and applesauce, sour cherries, pears and fruit cocktail more than offset declines in sweet cherries, plums and prunes, and peaches. Imports and receipts from U. S. territories were almost 10 percent larger in 1950 than a year earlier; exports and shipments to the territories increased by 6 percent. Military procurement out of the 1950 pack was much larger than from the preceding year's output.

Canned fruit juice consumption by U. S. civilians in 1950 was about 13 pounds per person, 2.5 pounds less than a year earlier. Most of the decrease was in citrus juice, which comprised about two-thirds of the total. However, this decline was more than offset by an increase in the consumption of frozen concentrated citrus juices. The 1949-50 pack of canned fruit juices, most of which was available for consumption in 1950, amounted to about 2 billion pounds, 8 percent smaller than the 1948-49 pack. As the new pack season for citrus got under way in the fall of 1950, stocks of canned citrus juices were considerably larger than a year earlier. Moreover, a larger quantity of canned citrus juices was packed in Florida in November and December 1950 than in these months of 1949. Shipments of canned pineapple juice from Hawaii were about as large as in 1949, providing over 2 pounds per capita.

Civilian per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices reached a new high of a little over 4 pounds in 1950, exceeding the previous record of 3.5 pounds reached a year earlier. There was about a 60 percent increase in production over the 1949 output of 483 million pounds. More frozen strawberries, cherries and concentrated citrus juices were produced in 1950 than in the preceding year, but the output of some of the other berries and fruits was smaller. The production of frozen concentrated orange juice was more than double the 1949 pack, setting a new record in size. Cold-storage stocks at the end of 1950 amounted to about 446 million pounds, almost 50 percent larger than a year earlier and 20 percent greater than the 1945-49 average for that date.

Dried fruit consumption increased somewhat in the 1949-50 marketing season, which ended last summer. During this period civilians consumed about 4.6 pounds per person, one-half pound more than in the preceding season. Supplies of most dried fruits, especially prunes and raisins, were again larger than the quantity civilians would take at the prevailing prices. With the aid of a Government export-payment program, substantial tonnages of prunes and raisins were exported; large tonnages were diverted to manufacture into prune juice and livestock feed under a Government-sponsored diversion program. Small quantities of dried fruits were distributed to the school lunch program and institutional feeding outlets. The 1949-50 pack of dried fruit totaled about 490,000 tons, 7 percent larger than the preceding pack. The 1950-51 pack, now nearing completion, is expected to be about 350,000 tons, about 30 percent smaller than output in 1949-50. Mainly because of this decrease in pack, per capita consumption of dried fruits in 1950-51 is expected to be approximately 10 percent lower than in the previous season and retail prices will remain higher.

Prospects for 1951

Supplies of most fresh fruits, especially apples and grapefruit, will be much larger in the first half of 1951 than a year earlier. Supplies of canned fruit juices and frozen fruits and fruit juices will also be considerably larger than in the first half of 1950, but those of canned and dried fruits will be somewhat smaller. Through mid-1951, retail prices for most fresh fruits and for both canned and frozen fruit juices probably will average about the same as or slightly lower than in the corresponding months last year, but those of dried, canned, and frozen fruits are likely to average higher. Fresh fruits and treenuts are currently exempt from the recently issued General Ceiling Price Regulation. For processed fruits and processed treenuts, however, the selling price of each processor and distributor (excluding farmers) is stabilized at the highest price each seller charged during the December-January base period. Ceiling prices of the processed commodities may be adjusted to reflect increases in prices actually paid to farmers for the raw materials until farm prices reach the legal minimum levels. The season-average farm prices of dried figs, prunes and raisins were at or above these minima, and their selling prices at all stages of distribution are stabilized at the highest base period prices.

With the 1950-51 citrus crop larger than the preceding crop, supplies of all major citrus fruits will be larger this winter and spring than in the same period of 1950. Supplies of oranges to be marketed after the turn of the year are only slightly larger than a year earlier, but supplies of grapefruit and lemons are much larger and will be adequate for anticipated demand, probably without substantial changes in prices.

Cold-storage stocks of apples on December 31, 1950 were about one-fourth greater than a year earlier and the largest in over a decade. Stocks of pears, mostly winter varieties, were about 3 percent larger on December 31, 1950 than a year earlier but 8 percent under the 1945-49 average for that date. However, supplies of pears as well as those of apples will be adequate for prospective domestic needs.

Supplies of fresh strawberries will be about as large as in 1950 if yields are average on the 10-percent larger acreage indicated for harvest this year.

Although total packers' and wholesale distributors' stocks of the major canned fruits were about one-tenth smaller at the end of 1950 than a year earlier, those of pineapple, sour cherries, and citrus segments were larger. The carryover of canned and frozen citrus juices were also larger than a year earlier, so they will continue in large supply this winter and spring as packing proceeds. Among other frozen fruit items, stocks of strawberries, cherries, and other fruit juices were considerably larger on December 31, 1950 than those of a year earlier.

Vegetables

Review of 1950

Civilian consumption of vegetables continued on a high level in 1950 compared with pre-World War II years, though in most instances well below previous record levels. Consumption of fresh vegetables per capita was slightly larger than in 1949, but about 7 percent below the record level in 1946 Civilan takings of canned vegetables per capita in 1950 were a little larger than in 1949, but more than 15 percent below the 1946 record. Per capita consumption of potatoes declined somewhat from 1949 in spite of larger supplies and lower prices; this is reasonably consistant with the long-time downward trend in the consumption of potatoes. Sweetpotato consumption increased a little and disappearance of dry beans into commercial channels for civilian consumption rose markedly.

Production of vegetables in 1950 continued high and was significantly larger than in 1949. Output of 25 commercial truck crops for fresh market shipment was up 8 percent, but that of 11 crops for commercial canning and freezing was down 3 percent. The 1950 potato crop was the fourth largest of record and far in excess of total demand. The sweetpotato crop was 6 percent larger than the 1949 crop, though below the long-time average. Production of dry beans and dry peas was large relative to demand, though smaller than in 1949.

The year 1950 began with surplus stocks of potatoes, dry beans and peas, and some canned vegetables. Because of the spurt in civilian and military demands, and the reduced production of dry beans, dry peas and some canned vegetables, there were no burdensome stocks at the end of the year except for potatoes. A severe drouth in Yugoslavia in 1950 provided an unanticipated export outlet for substantial quantities of dry beans and dry peas out of stocks. Except in the case of dry edible beans and peas and some winter season vegetables, our foreign trade continues to be almost negligible, as is usual for vegetables.

Government purchases of potatoes for price support were again large in 1950 and will continue so for the 1950 crop supplies carried over into 1951. A few sweetpotatoes were bought early in the 1950 crop marketing season for direct distribution to the school lunch program. Under existing legislation there will be no price-support program for 1951-crop potatoes.

Retail prices of fresh vegetables generally were lower in 1950 than in 1949. Prices of canned vegetables in the first half of 1950 generally were falling and lower than a year earlier. In the latter half of the year, most canned vegetable prices were rising, and are expected to average somewhat higher than a year earlier in the first quarter of 1951.

Outlook for 1951

Supplies of fresh vegetables from winter season crops are smaller than usual this year, particularly cabbage. Furthermore, the supply of canned vegetables appears to be somewhat smaller than a year earlier. Prices of fresh vegetables, potatoes and sweetpotatoes are exempt from control under the recently issued General Ceiling Price Regulation. Price restrictions have been placed on packers and distributors of processed vegetables, of dry edible beans and dry field peas, and of processed potatoes and sweetpotatoes. The regulation limits maximum prices for each processor and distributor to the highest price he charged during the December-January base period. However, these prices may be adjusted upward to reflect the exact dollars and cents increases in prices paid by individual firms to farmers for raw materials until the farm prices reach the legal minimum level. As of mid-January 1951 farm prices for all these commodities except asparagus for processing and cucumbers for pickles were below the minimum levels. With strong consumer demand, somewhat higher retail prices are to be expected for both fresh and canned vegetables, at least until the spring crops are harvested and the early 1951 packs of canned items start moving into distribution.

Heavy consumer demand, evidenced by upward pressure on retail prices, and accelerated military needs will undoubtedly encourage producers, canners and freezers to grow and process more vegetables this coming year. Barring disastrous weather, production can be expanded considerably to meet the increased demand, although at somewhat higher prices than in 1950. Despite higher retail prices, vegetable consumption is expected to continue at high, though not record, levels in the first half of 1951.

Prospects for exports indicate that no significant increase is expected over late 1950. Military requirements will have more appreciable effect upon civilian supplies of canned and frozen vegetables and dry beans than upon fresh vegetables, potatoes or sweetpotatoes.

Grains

Review of 1950

Supplies of grains were plentiful in 1950, permitting large exports, some stock accumulation, as well as providing large supplies for domestic food and nonfood needs. Civilian consumption of cereal food products per person was about the same as in 1949. For the year as a whole, retail prices of cereal and bakery products in 1950 averaged slightly higher than a year earlier, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Total domestic food consumption of wheat in 1950 was about 488 million bushels compared with 477 million bushels a year earlier. On a per capita basis, civilian consumption of wheat products in the United States was 193 pounds (grain equivalent basis), the same as in 1949 but 15 percent below the prewar (1935-39) average annual rate of 226 pounds. The retail prices of bread and flour in large cities averaged slightly higher than a year earlier, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

With wheat stocks on January 1, 1950 of 909 million bushels plus the 1950 crop of 1,027 million bushels and imports of 4 million bushels, supplies for the calendar year totaled 1,940 million bushels. Exports (including civilian relief feeding) and shipments to U. S. territories amounted to about 242 million bushels compared with 405 million in 1949. Also, during 1950, about 212 million bushels were used for seed, animal feed and other nonfood purposes, and 998 million bushels were in stocks January 1, 1951.

United States civilians in 1950 consumed about 1.4 pounds of rye flour per capita, about the same as in the last 3 years, but more than 35 percent below the prewar (1935-39) annual average of 2.2 pounds. The rye crop was 23 million bushels, almost one-fourth above the very small crop in 1949. This crop plus January 1, 1950 stocks and some imports brought total supplies for the calendar year to 43.8 million bushels. During the year, these supplies were distributed as follows: domestic food use, 4.9 million; exports, 3.3 million; seed use, 5.0 million; livestock feed, 4.6 million; alcohol and spirits, 7.0 million; and January 1, 1951 stocks 19.0 million bushels.

Per capita consumption of rice by United States civilians in the 1949-50 marketing year was 5.0 pounds (milled basis), the same as in the preceding 2 years, but below the 1935-39 annual average. The retail price of rice reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1949-50 averaged 14 percent below that for 1948-49. Supplies during the 1949-50 year amounted to 2,715 million pounds (milled basis). Domestic food use was 745 million pounds; 440 million pounds of rice went for seed and other nonfood use; exports and shipments to U. S. territories and military purchases accounted for 1,395 million pounds. Carryover stocks of rice at the end of the marketing year were 135 million pounds, almost twice as large as a year earlier.

Supplies of corn, oats and barley were much larger than average in 1950. Civilian consumption of corn products was slightly higher than the 1949 rate mainly because of an expansion in the use of corn sugar and sirup. Retail prices of most corn food products averaged approximately the same as in 1949.

The 1950 corn crop harvested as grain was somewhat smaller than the big crops of the two preceding years but 8 percent above the 10-year (1939-48) average. During the 1950 calendar year the domestic use of corn as grain for food and non-food purposes amounted to 2,887 million bushels, 3 percent more than in 1949. Exports and shipments to U. S. territories totaled about 100 million bushels in 1950, approximately one-fourth less than a year earlier.

Domestic utilization of oats for food in 1950, accounting for only 2 or 3 percent of the total crop, was about the same as in the preceding year. The crop was the fourth largest on record and 10 percent above the 1949 output. Imports of oats and oatmeal in 1950, though relatively small, were much larger than exports, which totaled only about 5 million bushels (grain equivalent).

Food use of barley in the United States increased slightly in 1950, after declining in the three preceding years. Civilian consumption of barley for food was about 20 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average annual rate. The 1950 barley crop was one-fourth larger than a year earlier. Exports of barley, including grain equivalent of malt, were approximately equal to imports.

Prospects for 1951

Total stocks of grains on January 1 were substantially above average and sufficient to meet both anticipated domestic food needs and prospective export requirements until the 1951 crops are harvested next summer and fall, and also provide substantial carryover stocks into the next crop year. Civilian per capita consumption of grain products in the remainder of this marketing year is expected to be about the same as a year earlier. According to present indications, exports of grains in 1951 may at least equal that in 1950.

Price controls were established for all food products made from grains at the highest price charged by each processor and distributor during the December 19, 1950 - January 25, 1951 base period. Each processor and distributor will be permitted to pass on to the consumer, in exact dollars and cents amounts, the increase in prices he paid to farmers for grain until the farm prices of grains reach the minimum level outlined in the regulation. As of January 26, rice was the only grain whose farm price was above this level; those for all other grains were below the legal minima. The strong demand and increasing costs for grains and grain processing probably will put some further upward pressure on prices of cereal food products in 1951.

Wheat stocks on January 1, 1951 were the largest for that date since 1943. The pattern of domestic distribution during January-June 1951 is expected to be similar to that of 1950. Exports and shipments to U. S. territories may total about 170 million bushels. As a result, the old crop wheat carryover on July 1, 1951 may be about the same as that of the year earlier.

Stocks of rye on January 1, 1951 were slightly larger than a year earlier. Domestic food and nonfood use in the first half of 1951 are expected to be larger than the 1950 rate. Imports and exports in 1951, which are both expected to be less than in the last 2 years, will probably about offset each other. With imports expected to be less than a year earlier, the carryover on July 1, 1951 may be somewhat below the 10 million bushel carryover on July 1, 1950.

Rice supplies for the 1950-51 marketing year are of near record proportions. Civilian consumption per capita may be about the same as in the preceding year. Exports are expected to continue very large, and stocks at the end of the marketing year may be above a year earlier.

Stocks of corn on farms and elsewhere on January 1, 1951 were 5 percent smaller than a year earlier, but still the second largest on record for that date. Domestic utilization of corn is expected to continue heavy, at least during the remainder of the marketing year which ends next September, and carryover stocks of old-crop corn on October 1 may be about a third smaller than a year earlier. January 1 stocks of both barley and oats were each larger than the corresponding stocks of a year earlier.

Sugar

Review of 1950

Domestic distribution of sugar by primary distributors during the year was 8,222 thousand short tons (raw sugar basis), a record large quantity. This was substantially more than in 1949 and even a little above the previous record distribution of 8,069 thousand tons in 1941. The apparent civilian disappearance of refined sugar in 1950 was over 98 pounds per person, the highest since 1941. Consumption of edible sirups, edible molasses and honey was about 5 percent more per person than in 1949. Retail prices of sugar in 1950 were slightly above the 1949 average.

Production of sugar beets in 1950 was 13.4 million tons, 31 percent above the previous crop. The sugarcane crop was 6.6 million tons, about 8 percent higher than the 1949 crop. Production of edible sirups and molasses and honey for consumption in 1950 was approximately 5 percent higher than for the preceding year. Increases were recorded for corn sirup, maple sirup and honey The output of dextrose (corn sugar) was considerably above 1949, but maple sugar production was down slightly.

The distribution of sugar in the United States by primary distributors during the year was larger during all months, except in January and from September through November, than in 1949. Heaviest distribution occurred during the May-August period, reflecting in part stock accumulation by industrial consumers and household users in July and August.

Stocks of primary distributors reflected the effects of the unusually heavy demand for sugar which prevailed during the summer of 1950. From June-September the stocks were lower than on the corresponding datesin 1949.

As of December 1, 1950 stocks of primary distributors (i.e., visible stocks) amounted to 1,768 thousand tons, compared with 1,445 thousand tons a year earlier. Distributors' stocks at the end of December were slightly higher than those at the beginning of the month in view of the large production from the 1950 sugar crops and the usual tendency for stocks to increase during December. Total stocks (visible plus invisible) at the end of the year were somewhat larger than at the beginning of the year.

The large apparent civilian disappearance of sugar per person in 1950 in part reflects accumulation of stocks in households, especially during the weeks subsequent to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea last June. This is borne out by sample surveys conducted by the Bureau of the Census. It is likely that household users of sugar still retained slightly larger reserves at the beginning of 1951 than a year earlier.

Prospects for 1951

On December 26, 1950 the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced a total sugar quota of 8 million short tons to meet requirements of consumers in the continental United States in 1951. This quantity is intended to permit unrestricted domestic utilization, to maintain stable prices and to maintain present large stocks which are desirable in view of the national defense effort.

With production of export type sugar in areas supplying the United States market during the 1950-51 season estimated at 12.1 million short tons, 9 percent above 1949-50, and large domestic stocks at the beginning of 1951, consumer supplies during the first quarter of 1951 will be abundant. Steady retail prices are also likely in view of the recent stability of prices at the wholesale level. Per capita disappearance in 1951, on the basis of present indications, is likely to be almost as large as in 1950.

Total production and civilian consumption of edible sirups, edible molasses and honey in 1951 is likely to be about the same as a year earlier. Increases in the 1950 fall season crop -- to be marketed in 1951 -- are indicated for edible molasses and sorgo sirup, but output of sugarcane sirup is down.

Table 5.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1949, 1950, and forecasts for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1941	1949	1950 Prel.	Forecasts for 1951 2/	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Meats (carcass weight)								
Beef	Mil.lb	6,937	8,082	9,448	9,571	9,800	141	102
Veal	do	1,038	1,036	1,322	1,231	1,275	123	104
Lamb and mutton	do	870	923	607	604	575	66	95
Pork (excluding lard)	do	7,337	9,528	10,333	10,889	11,700	159	107
Total meats	do	16,182	19,569	21,710	22,295	23,350	144	105
Fish (edible weight)								
Fresh and frozen	do	615	757	765	3/	3/	--	--
Canned 4/	do	337	470	514	3/	3/	--	--
Cured	do	74	71	63	3/	3/	--	--
Total fish	do	1,026	1,298	1,342	3/	3/	--	--
Poultry and eggs								
Eggs	Mil.doz	3,335	3,839	5,168	5,448	5,300	159	97
Chicken (dr. wt.)	Mil.lb	2,327	2,789	3,857	3,980	4,050	174	102
Turkey (dr. wt.)	do	350	465	699	740	745	213	101
Dairy products								
Total milk 5/	do	106,450	118,094	121,962	123,321	123,300	116	100
Cheese 6/	do	669	956	1,200	1,173	1,065	159	91
Cond. and evap. milk	do	2,225	3,555	3,107	3,246	3,300	148	102
Fats and oils								
Butter, farm & factory (actual weight)	do	2,170	2,268	1,695	1,665	1,560	72	94
Lard 7/	do	1,630	2,228	2,552	2,700	2,850	175	106
Margarine (fat content)	do	303	297	701	763	4,165	173	100
Shortening	do	1,529	1,409	1,483	1,700			
Other edible fats and oils 8/	do	575	1,020	1,889	1,700			
Total fats and oils 9/	do	6,207	7,222	8,320	8,528	8,575	138	101
Fruits								
Fresh:								
Citrus	do	6,875	8,167	7,677	6,781	7,200	105	106
Apples (commercial)	do	4,385	4,143	4,113	4,000	9,000	99	108
Other (excl. melons)	do	4,703	5,373	5,070	4,300			
Processed:								
Canned fruit	do	1,705	2,318	2,587	2,629	3/	--	--
Canned fruit juices	do	333	993	2,127	1,960	3/	--	--
Frozen	do	106	208	483	770	3/	--	--
Dried	do	1,118	904	980	696	3/	--	--

- Continued

Table 5.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1949, 1950, and forecasts for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/ - continued

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1941	1949	1950 Prel.	Forecasts for 1951 2/	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Vegetables								
Fresh 10/	Mil.lb.	30,520	32,228	37,257	38,884	40,000	131	103
Canned 11/	do	4,030	5,770	6,070	5,900	3/	---	---
Frozen	do	12/ 78	107	564	600	3/	---	---
Potatoes	Mil.bu.	355	356	412	438	3/	---	---
Sweetpotatoes	do	68	63	55	59	3/	---	---
Dry edible beans 13/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,710	2,005	1,513	3/	---	---
Dry field peas 13/	do	229	346	296	273	3/	---	---
Canned baby foods	do	48	126	511	550	3/	---	---
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 sh.tons	1,948	2,090	2,112	2,450	2,300	118	94
Grains								
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	942	1,141	1,027	1,150	152	112
Rye	do	44.9	43.9	18.7	23.0	3/	---	---
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	1,541	2,503	2,642	3/	---	---
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,414	3,115	2,845	3/	---	---
Oats	do	1,045	1,183	1,329	1,465	3/	---	---
Barley	do	239	363	237	301	3/	---	---
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,229	1,475	1,876	2,038	3/	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits which are on a pack-year basis; rice on a marketing year. 2/ Forecasts or preliminary indications based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These forecasts are only used to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1951, and are not official estimates of production. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Service of the Department. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Includes total farm production of milk and off-farm production. 6/ Excluding full skim, cottage, pot and bakers' cheese. 7/ Including amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 8/ Represents fats used in cooking and salad oils, salad dressing, mayonnaise, bakery products and other minor uses such as fish canning. 9/ Fat content basis except for butter which is on an actual weight basis. 10/ Estimates of all vegetables and melons other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes include reported commercial production for fresh market shipment plus rough estimates of quantities produced in market gardens for fresh sale and farm gardens for home use. Excludes town garden production. 11/ Includes asparagus, beans (lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, hominy, kraut (including bulk), peas, pickles (including bulk), pimientos, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, pumpkin and squash, tomatoes, tomato pulp and tomato juice, tomato sauce, paste, and catsup and chili sauce, mixed vegetables. 12/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 13/ Cleaned basis.

Table 6. - Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1940-48 and 1949-50 by months

(Index numbers 1935-39=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruit and vegetables: Fresh	Fruit and vegetables: Canned	Fruit and vegetables: Dried	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods	Consumer price index
1940	96	94	101	82	97	97	92	101	97	92	97	100
1941	108	112	112	94	98	104	98	107	106	102	106	105
1942	126	136	125	120	105	133	122	136	126	122	124	116
1943	134	162	135	126	108	178	131	159	127	125	138	124
1944	130	153	134	123	108	177	130	166	126	124	136	126
1945	131	164	134	124	109	188	130	168	126	125	139	128
1946	161	169	165	152	125	191	141	190	144	140	160	139
1947	217	201	186	198	155	202	166	264	180	187	194	159
1948	246	209	205	196	171	212	158	247	174	205	210	171
1949	233	201	187	148	170	219	153	227	176	221	202	169
Jan.	236	210	196	175	170	213	159	228	173	209	205	171
Feb.	221	180	192	160	170	225	159	225	174	209	200	169
March	230	180	190	155	170	226	158	228	176	208	202	170
April	234	184	185	150	170	232	157	228	176	208	203	170
May	232	191	183	144	170	235	156	228	176	207	202	169
June	241	198	182	143	170	231	155	227	176	208	204	170
July	236	204	182	141	170	221	154	228	176	208	202	168
Aug.	240	222	185	144	169	211	150	230	176	209	203	169
Sept.	244	233	185	148	170	209	148	230	177	211	204	170
Oct.	235	228	187	144	169	202	147	228	178	214	201	168
Nov.	229	208	186	140	169	213	146	225	179	265	201	169
Dec.	223	178	186	137	169	208	145	224	179	292	197	168
1950	242	174	184	145	173	210	146	230	181	316	204	171
Jan.	219	152	184	135	169	217	143	224	179	300	196	167
Feb.	222	141	184	134	169	210	143	222	178	304	195	166
March	227	150	182	134	169	205	143	222	177	312	196	167
April	228	150	179	135	169	212	143	223	175	308	197	167
May	240	144	178	137	170	220	143	225	175	299	200	169
June	247	149	177	140	170	233	143	225	174	296	205	170
July	256	164	180	141	171	238	143	225	176	304	210	172
Aug.	258	183	183	159	176	203	146	228	188	329	209	173
Sept.	258	193	185	159	176	189	148	232	188	337	208	174
Oct.	251	207	191	155	177	190	152	240	186	344	209	175
Nov.	249	206	192	155	177	198	154	246	186	333	210	176
Dec.	253	251	193	161	178	208	156	252	186	332	215	178

Index numbers from Bureau of Labor Statistics and rounded to the nearest whole number by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Includes chicken and fish.

2/ Includes butter.

3/ Excludes butter.

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THE National Food SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NFS-56 BAE APRIL - JUNE 1951

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 1, 1951

SUMMARY

Food supplies in prospect for civilian consumption this spring and early summer are slightly larger than a year earlier and sufficient to meet strong demand without seriously increasing upward pressure on prices. Furthermore, price control regulations are helping to stabilize food prices.

Somewhat larger supplies than last spring are expected for lard, margarine, meat (particularly pork), fresh and frozen fruits and berries, and canned fruit juices. Also, the rates of consumption of fluid milk and cream, ice cream, and eggs are likely to be higher than in the same months of 1950. On the other hand, output of fresh vegetables for the spring market has been reduced by unfavorable weather. Butter production is relatively low. Processors' and wholesalers' stocks of some of the major canned vegetables and fruits and vegetable oils are lower than a year ago because of heavy disappearance into retail channels in recent months.

The outlook for food supplies for the year as a whole is also generally favorable. The annual report on farmers' intentions to plant indicated that the acreage planted in 13 major food crops this year may total about the same as in 1950. Small increases in output are expected for poultry and meat this year.

Military requirements for food are substantially larger this year, but increased output will prevent reductions in amounts available to civilians, except for a few individual items. The rate of civilian food consumption per person is likely to be a little higher than in 1950 and exceeded only by the record rate of mid-1945 to mid-1947. It may be 13 or 14 percent higher than the 1935-39 average.

According to present indications, food exports may be as large or perhaps larger than in calendar 1950, principally due to increased exports of grain to Western Europe and the Far East.

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Table 1.- Volume of agricultural production for sale and for farm home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1941, 1945-50 and preliminary indications for 1951, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1935-39 = 100)

Item	1941	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Indications for 1951 1/	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Food grains 2/	131	155	164	197	189	164	146	149	102
Truck crops 3/	116	142	152	140	143	144	147	152	103
Fruits and nuts 4/	113	113	133	126	115	122	122	127	104
Vegetables, excluding truck crops 5/	100	110	128	107	124	117	118	97	82
Sugar crops 6/	97	94	103	110	91	93	114	99	87
Total food crops 7/	116	130	144	147	144	136	133	131	98
Meat animals 8/	117	147	145	145	134	139	141	147	104
Poultry 9/	120	170	160	157	153	169	182	187	103
Dairy products 10/	110	119	119	117	114	117	118	118	100
Total food livestock	115	142	139	138	131	138	142	145	102
Food production	115	139	140	140	134	137	139	142	102
Agricultural production, food and non-food	113	134	137	136	138	140	138	143	104
Civilian per capita food consumption	109	114	119	115	111	111	112	113-114	101-102

1/ Production estimates are based on prospective acreage, preliminary crop indications, and estimated marketings and home consumption of livestock and livestock products for the calendar year 1951.
2/ Includes wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat.
3/ Includes truck crops for market (artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloupe, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes and watermelons) and truck crops for processing (asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, spinach, and tomatoes).
4/ Includes apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, grapes, strawberries, cranberries, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, olives, dried California figs, fresh and dried plums, almonds, pecans, and walnuts.
5/ Includes dry edible beans, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes.
6/ Includes sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar, sugarcane sirup, sorgo sirup, maple sugar, and maple sirup.
7/ Includes peanuts in addition to the other crops.
8/ Includes cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs.
9/ Includes eggs, chickens, turkeys, and broilers.
10/ Includes wholesale milk, retail milk, butterfat, farm butter, and farm consumption of dairy products.

Table 2.- Total food utilization: Source and distribution, 1935-39 average and 1940 to 1951 1/

Year	Source of total food: Total food utilization	Food production	Imports	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Distribution: Civilian	Military, including military civilian feeding	Department of Agriculture 2/: Net purchases	Deliveries	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Commercial exports and shipments 3/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Section a. Percentage of food utilization in each year												
1935-39 av.	100.0	93.9	6.1			97.7		-.2		.2		2.5
1940	100.0	95.1	5.5		.6	98.0						2.0
1941	100.0	94.4	5.8		.2	93.8	2.0	2.4	1.9		.5	1.8
1942	100.0	94.2	3.7	2.1		87.2	5.8	5.9	4.5		1.4	1.1
1943	100.0	95.8	4.8		.6	81.4	9.6	8.1	7.1		1.0	.9
1944	100.0	94.0	5.0	1.0		79.7	13.2	6.0	6.5	.5		1.1
1945	100.0	95.7	4.8		.5	82.3	4/12.0	4.2	5.2	1.0		1.5
1946	100.0	96.1	4.3		.4	89.7	4/3.2	4.4	5.2	.8		2.7
1947	100.0	95.4	4.8		.2	89.7	4/3.3	2.9	2.8		.1	4.1
1948	100.0	94.8	5.1	.1		91.4	4/3.5	2.1	2.2	.1		3.0
1949	100.0	95.3	5.1		.4	91.0	4/3.3	2.4	1.6		.8	3.3
1950 Prel.	100.0	95.1	5.3		.4	93.4	4/2.0	1.5	1.7	.2		3.1
1951 Forecast	100.0	94.7	5.0	.3		91.2	4/3.4	.7	1.3	.6		4.7
Section b. Percentage of 1935-39 food utilization												
1935-39 av.	100.0	93.9	6.1			97.7		-.2		.2		2.5
1940	109.6	104.2	6.0		.6	107.4						2.2
1941	114.4	108.0	6.7		.3	107.3	2.3	2.7	2.2		.5	2.1
1942	125.6	118.3	4.7	2.6		109.5	7.3	7.4	5.6		1.8	1.4
1943	131.3	125.8	6.3		.8	106.9	12.7	10.6	9.3		1.3	1.1
1944	139.9	131.5	7.0	1.4		111.4	18.4	8.5	9.1	.6		1.6
1945	136.4	130.5	6.6		.7	112.2	4/16.4	5.7	7.1	1.4		2.1
1946	136.7	131.5	5.8		.6	122.6	4/4.3	6.1	7.1	1.0		3.7
1947	137.7	131.4	6.6		.3	123.7	4/4.5	3.9	3.8		.1	5.6
1948	132.8	125.8	6.9	.1		121.4	4/4.7	2.7	2.8	.1		4.0
1949	134.9	128.6	6.9		.6	122.8	4/4.4	3.2	2.2		1.0	4.5
1950 Prel.	137.3	130.5	7.3		.5	128.2	4/2.7	2.1	2.4	.3		4.3
1951 Forecast	140.8	133.3	7.1	.4		128.3	4/4.8	1.0	1.9	.9		6.7

1/ The upper section of the table divides the total utilization in each year(1) according to the source of the food and (2) according to its distribution. Both the total utilization figure and the break-down are on an index number basis, that is, they represent quantities weighted by average farm prices in the period 1935-39. The utilization figure inoludes both domestically produced and imported foods. The lower section contains the same data expressed as a percentage of total food utilization in 1935-39 instead of total utilization in each year. 2/ The quantities assigned to the Department of Agriculture are food for lend-lease, relief, and purchases for foreign governments, except meat transactions in the drought years. These quantities are measured (1) in terms of Department of Agriculture purchases from commercial channels and (2) in terms of shipments out of the country. When measured in terms of purchases, additions to Department of Agriculture stocks are included. When measured in terms of shipments, additions to stocks are shown separately. When Department of Agriculture shipments were smaller than the total quantities purchased, stocks were built up; and vice versa. 3/ For the war years, these data indicate the commercial portion of exports and shipments, which is total exports and shipments minus the exports assignable to the Department of Agriculture. 4/ Including procurement for relief feeding in areas occupied by our armed forces.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail food prices in urban areas during January-March 1951 averaged almost 15 percent higher than a year earlier, according to reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Most of the increase occurred between July 1950 and February 1951. Urban food prices in March and April averaged about the same as in February, reflecting in part the effects of price ceilings on most food commodities. Among the various foods, the largest increases during the year occurred for meats, eggs, fats and oils, and processed fruits and vegetables.

According to present indications, retail food prices probably will remain fairly stable in the late spring and early summer. Civilian supplies of most foods are adequate to maintain consumption per person at least as large as a year earlier. No strong upsurge in consumer food purchases is in prospect unless developments in the international situation cause consumers to fear the possibility of shortages of some foods.

As more of the nation's production is geared to the defense effort and essential industrial capacity is expanded in the latter half of 1951, supplies of some consumer goods--particularly the durable commodities and housing--may be reduced from present levels. A sharp reduction in the supplies of these goods would further strengthen the consumer demand for food and other non-durable goods and services, as was the case during World War II and the immediate postwar years. With consumer incomes expanding, price pressures may be greater later in the year. However, price and wage controls, credit restrictions and the proposed increases in income taxes would tend to limit price rises that might occur.

The military and export demand for food in 1951 will be stronger than last year and will also contribute to upward price pressure during the latter half of the year. As in the past 5 years, the bulk of the food exports will be grain and grain products, especially wheat and flour. Larger exports of these commodities probably will more than offset declines in exports of dairy products, dried fruits and other foods.

NUTRITIONAL REVIEW 1/

In 1951, civilian consumption of food on a per capita basis is likely to average a little higher than a year earlier. Accordingly, there will be an increase of from 1 to 3 percent in the available supplies of the major nutrients with the possible exception of vitamin A value which is expected to remain at about the same high level as in 1950.

From the peak year of 1946 extending through 1949 supplies of major nutrients available for consumption moved downward. It appears that this movement was reversed in 1950 and, although the 1946 levels have not as yet been reached, the available supplies of major nutrients in prospect for 1951 are well above the 1935-39 levels.

The higher consumption in prospect for fluid milk and cream and ice cream during 1951 would result in a 2 percent rise in the calcium content of civilian diets. This is particularly significant in view of the downward trend occurring in the supply of this mineral since 1946.

1/ Prepared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Table 3 .-Apparent civilian consumption of major food commodities on a per capita basis, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1946, 1949, 1950, and preliminary indications for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/

(Primary distribution weight)

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1941	1946	1949	1950 Prel.	Preliminary indication for 1951	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)-Total	126.2	142.8	153.4	143.9	144.5	148	117	102
Beef	55.2	60.5	61.3	63.5	63.0	63	114	100
Veal	8.1	7.6	9.9	8.7	7.9	7.9	98	100
Lamb and mutton	6.8	6.8	6.6	4.1	4.0	3.7	54	92
Pork (excluding lard)	56.1	67.9	75.6	67.6	69.6	73	130	105
Fish (edible weight)-Total	11.1	11.8	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.3	102	101
Fresh and frozen	5.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4	2/	-	-
Canned 3/	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.0)	4.8	2/	-	-
Cured	1.0	.8	1.0	.8)				
Poultry products								
Eggs 4/	37.3	38.9	46.8	47.8	49.4	49.2	132	100
Chicken (dressed weight)	17.9	20.5	25.4	25.5	26.9	27.2	152	101
Turkey (dressed weight)	2.6	3.5	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.9	188	98
Dairy products								
Total milk (whole milk equivalent)	801	808	813	761	776	775	97	100
Cheese	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.5	136	100
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.7	18.4	18.5	19.7	20.2	20.3	122	100
Fluid milk and cream	340	352	423	384	385	395	116	103
Fats and oils-Total, fat content 5/	44.7	47.4	39.7	42.7	46.3	45.9	103	99
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	16.7	16.0	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.0	60	93
Lard	11.0	13.7	11.8	11.8	12.7	12.9	117	102
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	2.7	3.8	5.7	6.1)			
Shortening	11.7	10.3	10.1	9.6	11.0)	26.1	125	100
Other edible fats and oils	6.3	8.3	6.2	8.1	9.0)			
Fruits								
Fresh - total	138.5	148.5	138.3	125.0	110.1	117	84	106
Citrus	48.9	57.4	58.7	47.4	41.0	42	86	102
Apples (commercial)	30.4	31.5	23.2	24.8	23.5	25	82	106
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	59.6	56.4	52.8	45.6	50	84	109
Processed								
Canned fruit	14.9	17.8	21.8	18.2	20.8	19.6	132	94
Canned juices	3.9	8.5	17.7	15.5	13.1	15.1	387	115
Frozen	.8	1.3	3.1	3.5	4.1	5.0	625	122
Dried	5.8	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	2/	-	-
Vegetables								
Fresh	235	242	272	249	253	249	106	98
Canned	29.9	37.1	46.5	38.3	41.4	40.3	135	97
Frozen	6/ .4	.7	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.7	925	112
Potatoes	131	129	127	108	104	104	79	100
Sweetpotatoes	21.4	18.3	18.2	14.1	14.7	13.4	63	91
Dry edible beans	8.8	8.8	8.7	7.0	8.5	8.9	101	105
Dry field peas	.6	.5	.8	.6	.6	2/	-	-
Sugar, refined	97.0	103.7	74.4	96.7	97.4	7/95-98	99	99
Grains								
Corn products:								
Corn meal	22.9	20.5	15.9	13.5	13.5	13.5	59	100
Corn sirup	7.6	8.5	11.8	8.5	9.1	9.5	125	104
Corn starch	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	154	105
Corn sugar	2.7	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.7	174	104
Breakfast cereals	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	94	100
Hominy	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	193	100
Oatmeal	3.9	4.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	77	100
Barley food products 8/	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	114	100
Wheat:								
Flour 9/	159	155	156	135	136	136	86	100
Breakfast cereals	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	89	100
Rye flour	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	64	100
Rice, milled	5.6	5.8	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	89	100
Beverages								
Coffee 10/	14.0	15.8	19.9	18.6	16.1	16	114	99
Tea	.67	.78	.57	.59	.65	.7	104	108
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.4	100	102
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.3	2/	-	-

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of total population adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 and for military personnel not eating out of civilian supplies. 1/ Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on a pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Not available. 3/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 4/ In terms of number of eggs, the apparent per capita consumption was 298 in 1935-39, 311 in 1941, 374 in 1946, 382 in 1949, 395 in 1950 and 394 indicated for 1951. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 7/ Based on the U. S. consumers' requirements of 8.0 million short tons (raw value) as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. 8/ All barley food products in terms of malt equivalent. 9/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 10/ Green bean basis.

The larger citrus crop this year will provide for greater consumption of oranges and grapefruit in 1951 than last year and record consumption of frozen citrus juices. This will be reflected in a 2 percent increase in available supplies of ascorbic acid.

Meat consumption (particularly pork), on a per capita basis, is expected to show an increase over the 1950 levels. Accordingly, there will be a 3 percent increase of thiamine in civilian diets.

Table 4.- Nutrients available for civilian consumption per capita per day, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1946, 1949, 1950 and preliminary indications for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/

Nutrients	Units	Average 1935-39	1941	1946	1949	1950 Preliminary	Preliminary indications for 1951	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Food energy	Cal.	3,280	3,430	3,390	3,240	3,320	3,340	102	101
Protein	Grams	89	94	104	94	95	96	108	101
Fat	Grams	132	144	147	142	147	148	112	101
Carbohydrate	Grams	431	440	417	401	406	407	94	100
Calcium	Grams	.94	.99	1.15	1.05	1.06	1.08	115	102
Iron	Mg.	13.6	14.4	18.6	16.2	16.5	16.7	123	101
Vitamin A value	I.U.	8,100	8,400	9,500	8,500	8,700	8,700	107	100
Thiamine	Mg.	1.43	1.63	2.18	1.87	1.90	1.95	136	103
Riboflavin	Mg.	1.86	1.97	2.58	2.33	2.34	2.37	127	101
Niacin	Mg.	15.2	16.7	21.3	18.6	18.9	19.1	126	101
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	115	123	137	120	121	123	107	102

1/ Data computed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics on the basis of estimates of apparent civilian consumption (retail basis) including estimates of consumption from urban gardens, supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No deductions have been made in the nutrient estimates for the loss or waste in the home or for the destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Deductions have been made for inedible refuse. The data for 1946-51 for iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin include the amounts of these nutrients added to prepared cereals, bread and white flour.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meats

Meat consumption per person by U. S. civilians during the first 3 months of 1951 was slightly smaller than a year earlier. Production was somewhat larger, but the increase was more than offset by the expanded military purchase program and an increase in the civilian population. For the rest of the year the civilian supply and consumption prospects are a little more favorable.

Meat production in the remainder of the year is expected to exceed that of the same months a year earlier by a greater margin than in the first quarter. Most of the increase will again occur in pork output. Indications are that beginning this spring civilian consumption per person will be somewhat larger than a year earlier, and for the year as a whole may be from 2 to 3 pounds larger than the 1950 annual rate of 145 pounds. With all meats subject to retail ceilings and consumer demand likely to remain strong throughout 1951, average retail prices this year probably will be determined by price ceilings.

Average retail prices of meat since the end of January have been relatively stable and have remained at or close to the ceiling levels established under the price control regulation. The new ceiling price regulations announced on April 28 set dollars-and cents ceiling prices for beef. Until August 1 the ceilings will about equal the actual prices which prevailed in April. On August 1 and October 1 successive reductions in beef ceilings at the retail level amounting to 4 to 5 cents per pound, are scheduled. Ceiling prices for lamb and pork were not changed. Pork supplies may be sufficiently large that pork prices may remain a little below the ceilings until the summer months when a small seasonal rise in prices is likely to occur.

Most of the increase in the total meat supply expected this year will be in pork. Production of pork this spring and summer will be considerably larger than a year earlier because the 1950 fall pig crop, the source of marketings for these two seasons, was 9 percent larger than the previous fall crop. In addition, hogs are being marketed heavier this spring than last. Supplies of pork this fall and winter will come largely from the 1951 spring pig crop, which is expected to be about 6 percent larger than the comparable 1950 crop.

Prospects are for beef production to be moderately higher than in 1950, with the increase concentrated in the latter half of the year. More beef cattle were on feed April 1, 1951 than a year earlier. Since an unusually large proportion of cattle on feed were calves or light weight steers, the marketing dates for fed cattle will average a little later this year than in most years. In addition, the new ceiling price regulation may affect both the timing and total quantity of beef cattle marketed during the remainder of the year. A point has already been reached in cattle

numbers where marketings for slaughter can be expanded somewhat in comparison with the preceding year while at the same time permitting a further gain in the cattle population in 1951.

Supplies of veal thus far in 1951 have been smaller than a year earlier, and in the remaining months of this year may at most be no larger than in 1950. No substantial increase is in prospect because cattle producers are still retaining large numbers of calves for feeding to maturity, or for addition to breeding herds.

Lamb and mutton supplies this year are expected to continue smaller than in 1950. Sheep numbers on January 1, 1951 were larger than a year earlier, the early spring lamb crop was 2 percent larger than the comparable 1950 crop and the total 1951 crop may also show a small gain, but the slaughter of sheep and lambs will be down. More ewe lambs will probably be retained on farms this year to build up breeding herds.

Imports of meat in 1951 are not expected to equal last year and, as in the past, will represent only a minor proportion of the total domestic meat supply. Receipts of meat from abroad in 1950, amounting to a little more than two pounds per person, were the largest since 1918.

Fishery Products 1/

U. S. civilian per capita consumption of fishery products thus far in 1951 has been somewhat larger than a year earlier. This situation is expected to continue during the spring and early summer months. The apparent net movement of frozen fishery products into consumption channels was more than 10 percent larger in January-March than in the same months of 1950. In part, these larger marketings were probably due to the continued expansion of consumer acceptance of these frozen foods and to the apparent increase in the substitution of frozen fishery products for other high protein foods because of the retail price relationship between these two food groups. In addition, the General Ceiling Price Regulations encouraged the movement of frozen fishery products from cold-storage warehouses into consumer channels. Retail prices of fresh and frozen fishery products in January-March were the highest on record for that time of the year and averaged 6 percent higher than in the same months of 1950. Prices during the next few months are expected to remain higher than a year earlier.

Landings of fishery products during the winter season of 1951 were somewhat larger than in the same period last year. More favorable weather conditions permitted more frequent commercial fishing ventures to be made, especially for vessels operating out of the New England ports. During the second quarter of the year commercial production will begin to expand seasonally.

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Fish and Wild life Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

The commercial freezing of edible fish and shellfish in the continental United States totaled 30 million pounds in the first quarter of 1951, almost 15 percent more than a year earlier. Freezing operations will begin to expand during the second quarter as commercial fishing operations increase seasonally. Cold-storage stocks of edible fishery products on April 1 totaled 91 million pounds, 12 percent larger than a year earlier, and will reach the seasonally low point of the year during the second quarter. Between January 1 and April 1, 1951 the net decline in cold storage holdings was 55 million pounds, and holdings at the end of this quarter were 38 percent less than at the beginning. During the same period last year, stocks were reduced by 40 percent.

Total supplies of canned fishery products are sufficiently large to meet the anticipated civilian and military needs, at least until the new packs become available after mid-year. Less salmon is available than a year earlier but supplies of the other popular canned fish items -- tuna, pilchards, and Maine sardines -- are larger.

The pattern of foreign trade of the United States as regards to fishery products is expected to continue about the same as in the past few years. Imports, especially of the frozen fishery products, are likely to remain large while exports probably will continue relatively small.

Poultry and Eggs

More eggs have been consumed per person during the first quarter than in January-March 1950, but about the same amount of poultry. Indications are that a similar situation for eggs will prevail until summer. During the latter half of 1951, however, civilians may have fewer eggs but more poultry than in the same months of 1950. The retail price of eggs is expected to increase while that of poultry may be relatively stable. For the year as a whole the prices of both commodities are expected to average considerably higher than in the preceding year.

More eggs were available for consumption during January-March 1951 than a year earlier even though production was approximately 2 percent smaller. The decline in output was more than offset both by the absence of Government purchases of eggs for price support--last year the equivalent of almost 250 million dozen eggs were purchased under such a program--and by the smaller net movement of eggs into storage than in the same months of 1950. Cold-storage stocks of shell and frozen eggs on April 1 this year were 56 percent smaller than on the same date last year. The smaller stocks apparently reflect the uncertainty of the trade about prices during late summer and fall.

Although less important than 20 years ago, storage eggs still represent a fairly important part of total supplies during late summer and fall when production is seasonally low. During the last half of 1950 the quantity of shell and frozen eggs withdrawn from cold storage was equivalent to about 10 percent of the total supplies available for consumption during those months. In the latter half of 1951, the reduction from a year earlier in storage holdings available for withdrawal is not likely to be offset by any marked increases in production. In addition, prospects are that military purchases of eggs during this part of 1951 will be much larger than a year earlier.

The supply of poultry meat in prospect for this year is sufficient for an increase in the civilian per capita consumption rate for chicken above the 26.9 pounds consumed in 1950, and to maintain turkey consumption near the 1950 record consumption rate, even though purchases by military agencies are larger. Through the next few months, current production of poultry meat will continue to be supplemented by cold-storage stocks of chicken and turkey carried over from last year. Large crops of both commercial broilers and turkeys are expected in 1951, but fewer farm-produced chickens will be slaughtered than in 1950. However, as in the past, farm-produced chickens will continue to be an important source of poultry meat. In 1950, farm chickens accounted for about half of the total chicken meat supply.

The number of chickens to be raised this year for farm flock replacement is still uncertain. Total hatchings of chicks through March were about 5 percent larger than a year earlier, but this increase was in chicks intended for commercial broiler production.

Retail prices of eggs during the first quarter of 1951 averaged more than 25 percent higher than the relatively low prices of a year earlier, and those of chicken were up about 15 percent. During the remainder of the year, the prices of eggs and poultry are expected to average substantially higher than a year earlier and will be considerably influenced by the price of meat. Egg prices received by farmers may reach the legal minimum level in coming months, at which time prices could be controlled.

Dairy Products

The total supply of milk consumed in the various dairy products in January-March 1951 was approximately the same as a year earlier. Civilian consumption of fluid milk per person was slightly larger than in the first quarter of 1950, but somewhat less butter and American cheese were consumed per person. Takings of the other manufactured dairy products were about equal to those in early 1950. The retail price of fluid milk increased during the winter of 1951 in contrast to the usual seasonal movement, but prices of the other dairy foods were relatively stable after the sharp increases which occurred at the end of 1950.

During the next few months, civilian consumption of fluid milk and cream and of ice cream is expected to continue a little above that of a year earlier. No particular change from the rates of the spring of 1950 appear likely for the major manufactured dairy products, except butter which may be lower.

Production of milk on farms in the first 3 months of the year totaled 27.2 billion pounds, two percent smaller than a year earlier. An important factor in the decline was the unfavorable weather last winter, in contrast with the very mild weather of January-March 1950. For the year as a whole, however, total milk production is expected to differ little from the 120.5 billion pounds produced in 1950, if pastures are normal or better this year. The number of cows on farms at the beginning of 1951 was about as large as a year earlier.

Thus far in 1951, a noticeable shift from a year earlier has occurred in the over-all milk utilization pattern. The quantity of milk distributed for consumption in fluid form has been somewhat larger than in early 1950, leaving less for the processed products. Among the manufactured dairy commodities, the production of butter, cheese and nonfat dry milk solids (dried skim milk) has been smaller, while that of dry whole milk, ice cream, and evaporated milk has been running at a higher rate than in the first quarter of 1950. During the remainder of 1951, the milk utilization pattern is expected to conform in general to that of the first quarter of the year. For the year as a whole civilian consumption of dairy products is expected to total slightly more than 775 pounds (fat solids basis) per person, about the same as in 1950. Fluid milk and cream and ice cream consumption probably will be up some, but butter is likely to show a decline to 10 pounds per capita this year as against 10.8 pounds in 1950.

Prices received by farmers for butterfat and for milk used to produce manufactured dairy products will be supported at 90 and 87 percent of parity, respectively, during the year beginning April 1, according to a recent announcement of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As under the preceding support program, butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk solids will be purchased, if necessary, to maintain prices at the support level. Although the new support-price schedule is substantially higher than the one which prevailed in the year ending last March, the volume of purchases so far has been very small in comparison with that of a year earlier. This reflects in large part the strong domestic demand for dairy products.

Exports of dairy products in 1951 will be substantially below the 2 billion pounds (equivalent fat solids basis) exported last year. Substantially less condensed and evaporated milk and dry whole milk will be exported and slightly smaller quantities of nonfat dry milk solids (dried skim milk). Exports are expected to move principally through commercial channels. Receipts of dairy products from abroad are likely to be considerably larger than in 1950. Imports of cheese may show a substantial increase over the 56 million pounds received last year. Price relationships will favor imports of butter too.

Fats and Oils

Total visible supplies of food fats and oils for domestic consumption and for export will be smaller in the next few months than a year earlier. The prospective increase in lard production will not be large enough to offset declines in the output of butter and the edible vegetable oils. Also, visible stocks of both butter and the vegetable oils were much lower on March 1, 1951 than on March 1, 1950, while stocks of lard, shortening, and margarine were only somewhat higher.

Although visible supplies are much less than a year earlier, consumers probably will be able to draw upon unreported inventories apparently accumulated along all the channels of distribution during 1950.

The production of edible fats and oils during the year beginning in October 1951 may be somewhat larger than in the current marketing year. The 1951 spring pig crop, which will provide hogs for slaughter late this summer and fall, is expected to be about 6 percent larger than the corresponding 1950 crop. This will be reflected in increased output of lard. If the U. S. Department of Agriculture production guide for cotton is attained, the 1951 acreage would be increased over last year's by nearly 10 million acres. However, this increase would be partially offset by decreases of over 1 million acres in 1951 acreages of peanuts and soybeans, according to farmers' planting intentions reported as of March 1.

With the above acreage and average weather conditions this summer, the total output of edible vegetable oils, including the oil equivalent of exports of oilseeds, in 1951-52 may be about 5 percent larger than a year earlier.

For 1951, civilian consumption of fats and oils per person is expected to average about as large as in 1950, when the civilian rate was the highest since 1941. Less butter and shortening will be consumed but more margarine. Disappearance of edible vegetable oils into civilian distribution channels was about the same in the first two months of this year as in January and February of 1950.

Exports of lard from October 1, 1950 to March 1, 1951, totaled 163 million pounds, 31 percent less than a year earlier, but those of the edible vegetable oils (including the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing aboard) were about the same. The recent decline in wholesale prices of lard and the roll backs of the prices of soybean oil, cottonseed oil and corn oil will tend to stimulate exports in the remaining months of the year unless offset by other factors.

Ceiling prices were imposed on lard, margarine, shortening, salad dressing and other edible fats and oils on January 26, 1951. In March, the wholesale prices of shortening and salad oil were rolled back, thus eliminating advances of from one to two cents per pound which were made in the latter part of January by virtually all processors. However, retail prices were not affected by this roll back since the increases at wholesale had not yet been reflected at the retail level at the time the roll back was ordered. The price ceiling regulations which became effective April 5, fix the controlled percentage margins that wholesalers and retailers must use in pricing a wide variety of foods, including most edible fat-and-oil products. Barring a substantial increase in exports during the balance of the crop year, supplies of edible vegetable oils and finished products probably will be sufficient to meet foreseeable domestic demand at prices close to ceiling levels.

Fruit

Supplies of most fresh and processed fruits are expected to continue somewhat larger this spring than last. More citrus fruits, fresh apples, frozen fruits and canned fruit juices are available, but less of some of the major canned and dried fruits. Supplies of strawberries from the early-and mid-spring crops are larger than in 1950. Retail prices of fresh fruits thus far in 1951 have in general been somewhat lower than a year earlier, but those of canned and dried fruits have been higher.

Moderately larger supplies of fresh citrus fruits are on hand for marketing this spring season than in the same period in 1950. Remaining supplies of Florida Valencia oranges are slightly larger than a year earlier, and those of lemons and Florida grapefruit are considerably larger. Prospects are that more California Valencia oranges will be available for distribution during May to November than in the same months of 1950.

Fresh apples will continue in larger supply this spring than a year ago. Cold storage holdings on March 31, totaling 620 million pounds, were unusually large for this time of the year and were 80 percent larger than the near-average size stocks on the same date in 1950. Cold-storage holdings of pears on March 31 were about average in size.

The total acreage of strawberries for harvest in 1951 is about 15 percent larger than last year. With favorable weather, supplies of strawberries this spring are likely to be larger than a year earlier, and will provide ample quantities for both fresh consumption and freezing. Frozen strawberries, as in the case of many of the other frozen berries and fruits, are used both for direct consumption and in processed foods such as jams and other fruit spreads, ice cream, and bakery products. In 1950 the frozen strawberry pack utilized more than a third of the crop.

Early season prospects for 1951-crop deciduous fruits point to somewhat larger supplies this summer and fall than were available a year earlier. As of April 1, prospects were favorable for a fairly large crop of peaches from the 10 Southern States. Freezing weather in this area in both 1949 and 1950 sharply reduced the size of those crops. The size of the 1951 deciduous fruit crop could still be adversely affected by late spring frosts and other unfavorable growing conditions. Freezing weather in the Pacific Northwest in late April reduced the prospective crop in that area, especially the soft fruits.

Less canned fruit is available this spring than last, but larger supplies of fresh and frozen fruits will prevent undue pressure on available supplies. The 1951 canned pack will begin to move to market in large volume during the late summer months. On April 1 total stocks (packer plus wholesale distributor) of most canned fruits were 5 percent smaller than a year earlier. Among the major commodities, only the stocks of pears, sour cherries, grapefruit segments and applesauce were larger than on April 1, 1950

Very large supplies of canned fruit juices are in prospect for this spring and summer. On March 1, total packer and wholesaler distributor stocks of canned citrus and pineapple juices were about one-fourth larger than a year earlier. In Florida the output of the 1950-51 pack of canned citrus juices was about 25 percent higher as of mid-April than in the corresponding part of the 1949-50 season last year. The 1950-51 pack of canned citrus juices is expected to continue to run larger than that of a year earlier.

Production of frozen concentrated orange juice in Florida, as in the case of the canned citrus juices, is also totaling more than last year. Through April 14, output was 12.1 million gallons, compared with 11.7 million as of the same date in 1950. Cold-storage holdings of frozen orange juice on March 31,1951 were more than double those a year earlier. Retail prices for both canned and frozen juice are expected to continue somewhat lower this spring than in the comparable season of 1950.

Sufficient supplies of frozen fruits and berries are available to meet anticipated consumer needs until after midyear, when the 1951 packs will begin moving to market. As of March 31 total cold-storage holdings were half again larger than a year earlier. Among the important commodities, stocks of frozen apples, cherries, grapes and strawberries were considerably larger than on March 31, 1950.

The 1950-51 pack of dried fruit was much smaller than a year earlier. Thus far during the current marketing year the movement of dried fruit into distribution channels has been relatively greater than in the same period in 1949-50. No diversion or export-subsidy programs have been necessary to facilitate marketing this year. Retail prices for the 1950-51 pack dried fruit have been running somewhat higher than for those a year earlier.

Vegetables

Primarily because of unfavorable weather in producing areas, consumers have had much smaller supplies of fresh vegetables in the first few months of 1951 than a year earlier. Consequently with demand strong, consumers have had to pay much higher prices for most items than the relatively low prices of last year. The differnce in supplies this spring and early summer from a year earlier probably will be less acute than during the first quarter. Sharpest reductions in indicated spring production this year are for early spring cabbage, early spring onions and carrots. Larger production than last spring is indicated only for lettuce, cucumbers and spinach.

Farmers' intentions to plant vegetables for harvest later in the year have been reported only for the summer crops of cabbage, onions, and watermelons, and the early fall crops of cabbage. Very little change from a year ago is now indicated in the summer acreage of these crops, but a slight reduction is planned in early fall cabbage acreage.

For the year as a whole consumers' demand for fresh vegetables is expected to continue strong and will maintain prices well above the relatively low levels of 1950. Seasonal declines in price will occur in the spring and summer.

Remaining surplus supplies of potatoes from the 1950 crop are being rapidly removed from the market by the Government price-support and surplus removal program which terminates with the end of this marketing year. Potatoes from the 1951 early-commercial crop are expected to sell at higher prices than a year earlier because of smaller supplies this year. Although production in commercial areas producing for early spring marketing is slightly larger than last year, only about 3 to 4 million bushels are marketed during this period. Acreage for late spring harvest is indicated to be 27 percent smaller than last year. Farmers' intentions to plant in areas producing for summer and fall harvest indicate a substantial reduction in acreage. If total production in 1951 turns out to be 100 or more million bushels smaller than in 1950, potato prices for the entire 1951-crop year probably will be higher than a year earlier, even though unsupported.

Some of the sweetpotato supplies in storage from the 1950 crop appear to have suffered considerable damage from low temperatures. Prices probably will rise at least seasonally. If farmers plant the sweetpotato acreage they intended in March, acreage this year will be almost one-fourth smaller than last year.

Civilian purchases of canned and frozen vegetables have been relatively large during recent months, partly because of the rise in incomes, the short crops of fresh vegetables, and consumer stockpiling. Total packers' and wholesalers' stocks are significantly smaller than a year ago, but civilian demand is expected to slacken somewhat during the next few months since supplies of fresh vegetables will be seasonally larger.

In order to give priority to defense needs, the Secretary of Agriculture announced a set-aside order on canned vegetables from the new pack, effective April 17, Commodities covered under the order include canned asparagus, lima beans, green and wax beans, carrots, sweet corn, green peas, pumpkin, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, tomato catsup, and tomato paste. Set-aside percentages range from 12 percent for asparagus to 27 percent for carrots. With average weather, it appears quite likely that these military requirements can be met from increased output and still leave as much for civilians in 1951 as in 1950. If the packs are as large as expected, prices of the canned vegetables, most of which are now below parity relationships, may not increase very much.

Little change in prices of dry beans or peas is expected. Supplies remain adequate, demand strong, and prices higher than last year. Farmers' production plans for 1951 appear to be substantially in line with expected needs for 1951-52.

Grain products

During the remainder of the current marketing year, supplies of grains will be adequate to meet anticipated domestic and foreign needs. The 1951 crop prospects for wheat, rye, and rice point to a continuation of ample supplies through mid-1952, when the marketing year for these grains will end. Unless large crops of corn, oats, and barley are harvested this year, the supply situation during the year beginning this summer will be less favorable than a year ago. Civilian consumption of grain in food products during calendar year 1951 is expected to be about the same, on a per capita basis, as last year. The retail price of most grain products probably will remain fairly stable at least through the latter part of 1951.

The supply of United States wheat during the 1950-51 marketing year is estimated at 1,450 million bushels. Total domestic (civilian plus military) disappearance for food use will account for about 500 million bushels; domestic use for feed and seed about 210 million bushels; and exports probably will total about 330 million bushels. Stocks on June 30, 1951, the end of the current marketing year, will be approximately 410 million bushels.

Wheat supply prospects for the 1951-52 marketing year appear favorable at this time. A winter wheat crop of 727 million bushels was indicated as of April 1. Farmers' planting intentions reported as of March 1 pointed out that about 21.8 million acres would be used for the spring wheat crop. If yields per seeded acre should equal the 1945-49 average, an acreage of this size would produce about 309 million bushels. These two crops would yield a total 1951 wheat crop of about 1,036 million bushels. An output of this size plus a July 1, 1951 carry-over of approximately 410 million bushels would result in supplies of United States wheat totaling about 1,445 million bushels in 1951-52. This is slightly above the 10-year average of 1,426 million bushels. With supplies of this size, farm prices of wheat could fall below the official loan rate after the new crop is harvested, but for the marketing year 1951-52 as a whole, would be expected to average close to the loan rate.

Rye supplies during the current marketing year, which ends on June 30, will total 36.5 million bushels, slightly larger than a year earlier but almost 33 percent below the 1939-48 average of 54.4 million. Domestic food

use of rye (civilian plus military) is expected to account for 5 million bushels and nonfood use for 21 million (8 for feed and farm waste, 5 for seed, and 8 for alcohol and distilled spirits). If exports total 3 million bushels, carry-over stocks on July 1, 1951 may be about 8 million bushels, compared with the 9.5 million bushels of a year earlier.

Prospects are that the supply of rye in 1951-52 will be nearly as large as in 1950-51, and sufficient to meet the domestic and export needs now anticipated. The condition of the 1951 crop as of April 1 was reported to be approximately the same as that a year earlier and the acreage is about equal. The price of rye at the farm level may average slightly higher than in the current marketing year, but retail prices of food products made from rye may be little or no different.

Domestic supplies of rice in the current marketing year amounting to 26 million hundred-pound bags (milled basis), are second in size only to those of a year earlier. Food use of rice by U. S. civilians is running about the same as in 1949-50. Exports have been somewhat lower thus far in the current marketing year. As a result, a large reserve supply is available for export during the late spring and summer months, and for carry-over stocks at the end of the 1950-51 marketing year.

Farmers' planting intentions reported as of March 1 pointed out that about 1.9 million acres would be seeded. This is 19 percent above the 1950 plantings and about 3 percent above the previous record large acreage in 1949. If intended plantings materialize and yields per acre equal the 1945-49 average, the 1951 rice production would amount to the equivalent of about 26.5 million hundred-pound bags milled rice. A crop of this size would exceed slightly the 1949 record output and provide large supplies for domestic use and export in 1951-52.

Supplies of corn, oats, and barley during the first half of 1951 appear adequate for domestic needs in this period, but early indications point to a tighter supply situation after midyear. However, processing operations by manufacturers of the food products made from these grains have been larger this year than last, indicating that civilians probably will have as much of these grain products per person in calendar year 1951 as a year earlier. Processing operations of the wet-process corn industry, which manufactures corn sirup, sugar, and starch, have been running about 18 percent higher since last October than a year earlier, and the use of corn by producers of other foods products--some of which are used for nonfood purposes--apparently has also been larger than a year earlier.

Retail prices of the food products made from corn, oats, and barley are currently above those of a year earlier and are expected to continue higher at least during the coming spring and summer months. Prices for these products in the latter half of 1951 will depend to a considerable extent on the size of the feed grain crops, especially of corn. If feed grain crop prospects this summer are even moderately less favorable than average, farm prices could rise to parity--the legal minimum under existing price control regulations--by this summer or fall. On the other hand, indications pointing to good crops would delay the time that parity would be reached.

Exports of corn and barley during the early months of 1951 were larger than a year earlier, but those of oats were substantially smaller.

In the next few months the movement of corn and barley to foreign markets probably will exceed the quantity moved in the same period last year. Imports of oats and barley from Canada have been fairly large. For oats, imports during the early months of the year more than offset exports.

Reports to the Department of Agriculture show that as of March 1 farmers intended to plant a total of 141 million acres in corn, oats, and barley in 1951, 2 percent smaller than the acreage planted last year. If weather and other conditions affecting the growth of crops are normal, and if yields on the prospective acreages equal the 1945-49 average, the production of these 3 feed grains would total about 114 million tons, 4 percent smaller than in 1950.

Sugar

The distribution of sugar in the United States by primary distributors during the first quarter of 1951 totaled 1,703 thousand short tons (raw basis), almost 5 percent larger than in the same months last year. Distribution in January and February was larger than in the comparable months of 1950. Smaller distribution during March probably was in large part due to consumers' use of inventories which they had accumulated during the latter half of 1950 and in the first 2 months of 1951. The flow of sugar into consumption channels during the second quarter of the year is expected to be seasonally larger than in January-March.

The prospective sugar beet acreage for 1951 is indicated at 887 thousand acres, 5 percent less than the acreage harvested last year but almost 15 percent larger than the 10-year (1939-48) average. If the 1946-50 average yield per acre is attained, 12.6 million tons of sugar beets would be harvested in 1951, compared with almost 13.4 million tons last year. A decline in output of this size would have little effect on supplies available this year since beets from the 1951 crop will not be sent to processors until late in the year.

The total of 8,000 thousand short tons (raw sugar) established by the Secretary of Agriculture as the quota to meet requirements of consumers in the the continental United States in 1951 is slightly smaller than the quantity marketed against quotas in 1950. Even though military purchases will be larger than last year, sufficient supplies are expected to be available to permit civilians to consume sugar at about the same rate per person as in 1950, to keep stocks at the present high level, and to maintain stable prices.

Beet and cane sugar have recently been declared exempt from the provisions of the General Ceiling Price Regulation. This action was taken because it was believed that the stabilization of sugar prices can be effected by action of the Secretary of Agriculture in controlling the marketing of sugar in the continental United States in accordance with the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948. The retail price of refined sugar in urban areas during the first quarter of 1951 averaged 10.1 cents per pound, compared with 9.6 cents per pound a year earlier, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 5 .- Planted acreage of major crops, 1935-39 average, 1950, prospective plantings for 1951, with percentage comparisons

Crop	Planted acreage*		Prospective plantings 1951 1/	Prospective 1951 as percentage of	
	1935-39	1950		1935-39	1950
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent
Total 2/	326,679	337,167	334,913	103	99
Corn, all	97,044	84,370	85,694	88	102
Wheat, all	73,236	71,396	77,953	106	109
Winter	51,577	52,887	56,103	109	106
Spring, all	21,659	18,509	21,850	101	118
Oats	40,591	46,642	44,191	109	95
Barley	13,365	13,235	11,413	85	86
Flaxseed	1,938	4,064	3,921	202	96
Rice	1,007	1,620	1,931	192	119
All Sorghums	15,254	16,587	12,540	82	76
Sorghums, all excl. sirups	15,029	16,486	3/12,439	83	75
Potatoes	3,123	1,866	1,590	51	85
Sweetpotatoes	804	573	444	55	78
Tobacco 4/	1,647	1,594	1,745	106	110
Beans, dry edible	1,917	1,632	1,664	87	102
Peas, dry field	281	240	244	87	102
Soybeans, for beans 4/	3,042	13,291	5/12,100	398	91
Soybeans, grown alone 6/	7,262	14,704	13,772	190	94
Cowpeas, grown alone 6/	3,165	1,089	941	30	86
Peanuts, picked & threshed 4/	1,659	2,315	7/2,100	127	91
Peanuts, grown alone 6/	2,173	2,752	2,614	120	95
Hay, all 4/	67,940	75,741	75,656	111	100
Sugar beets	891	1,013	887	100	88

1/ From March 1951 Prospective Plantings Report and December 20, 1950 Winter Wheat and Rye Report.

2/ Includes all wheat, soybeans for beans, peanuts picked and threshed, and sorghums all excluding sirup.

3/ All sorghum acreage (B.A.E. Prospective Plantings Report) less 1950 acreage harvested for sirup.

4/ Harvested acreage.

5/ 1951 indicated solid equivalent acreage adjusted for the percentage harvested for beans by using the 1949-50 average percentages, by States.

6/ For all purposes.

7/ Assuming the usual relationship of acreages planted alone to acreages for picking and threshing, by States.

Table 6-Prospective and actual acreages planted in major crops, 1948-50, with percentage comparisons 1/

Crop	1948			1949			1950		
	Prospective	Actual	As percentage of prospective	Prospective	Actual	As percentage of prospective	Prospective	Actual	As percentage of prospective
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
Total	281.673	282,621	100	276,366	281,101	102	283,914	286,231	101
Corn, all	86,131	86,828	101	84,809	88,192	104	82,765	84,370	102
Spring wheat	19,789	20,053	101	20,300	22,649	112	19,727	18,509	94
Oats	45,709	44,526	97	44,506	44,387	100	47,964	46,642	97
Barley	12,660	13,228	104	11,885	11,188	94	13,879	13,235	95
Flaxseed	4,401	5,001	114	4,713	5,226	111	4,027	4,064	101
Rice	1,666	1,802	108	1,753	1,866	106	1,645	1,620	98
All sorghums	12,983	13,804	106	12,144	11,752	97	14,568	16,587	114
Potatoes	2,162	2,137	99	1,980	1,934	98	1,862	1,866	100
Sweetpotatoes	560	521	93	489	556	114	603	573	95
Tobacco 2/	1,528	1,555	102	1,596	1,631	102	1,582	1,594	101
Beans, dry edible	1,811	1,970	109	1,834	1,886	103	1,678	1,632	97
Peas, dry field	470	309	66	409	366	89	281	240	85
Soybeans 3/	11,659	11,843	102	11,278	11,628	103	13,500	14,704	109
Cowpeas 3/	1,039	1,117	108	1,011	1,194	118	1,192	1,089	91
Peanuts 3/	3,983	3,920	98	3,175	2,882	91	2,570	2,752	107
All hay 2/	4/74,215	73,208	99	4/73,718	72,995	99	4/75,091	75,741	101
Sugar beets	902	799	89	766	769	100	980	1,013	103

1/ Based on the prospective planted acreages indicated by farmers' reported March 1 intentions. 2/ Acreage harvested. 3/ Grown alone for all purposes. Partly duplicated in hay acreage. 4/ Includes wild hay harvested in 22 Western States, to be comparable with actual acreage data.

Table 7. - Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1949, 1950, and preliminary indications for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1941	1949	1950 Prel.	Prel. indications for 1951 2/	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Meats (carcass weight)								
Beef	Mil. lb.	6,937	8,082	9,448	9,545	9,800	141	103
Veal	Mil. lb.	1,038	1,036	1,322	1,223	1,275	123	104
Lamb and mutton	Mil. lb.	870	923	607	601	575	66	96
Pork (excluding lard)	Mil. lb.	7,337	9,528	10,333	10,867	11,700	159	108
Total meats	Mil. lb.	16,182	19,569	21,710	22,236	23,350	144	105
Fish (edible weight)								
Fresh and frozen	Mil. lb.	615	757	765	3/	3/	-	-
Canned 4/	Mil. lb.	337	470	514	3/	3/	-	-
Cured	Mil. lb.	74	71	63	3/	3/	-	-
Total fish	Mil. lb.	1,026	1,298	1,342	3/	3/	-	-
Poultry and eggs								
Eggs	Mil. doz	3,335	3,839	5,191	5,504	5,400	162	98
Chickens (dr. wt.)	Mil. lb.	2,327	2,789	3,893	4,136	4,280	184	103
Turkey (dr. wt.)	Mil. lb.	350	465	707	755	785	224	104
Dairy products								
Total milk 5/	Mil. lb.	106,450	118,094	122,071	123,381	122,800	115	100
Cheese 6/	Mil. lb.	669	956	1,200	1,172	1,095	164	93
Cond. and evap. milk	Mil. lb.	2,225	3,555	3,107	3,233	3,320	149	103
Fats and oils								
Butter, farm & factory (actual weight)	Mil. lb.	2,170	2,268	1,694	1,666	1,500	69	90
Lard 7/	Mil. lb.	1,630	2,228	2,552	2,698	2,850	175	106
Margarine (fat content)	Mil. lb.	303	297	703	764)			
Shortening	Mil. lb.	1,529	1,409	1,487	1,709)	4,186	174	102
Other edible fats and oils 8/	Mil. lb.	575	1,020	1,829	1,648)			
Total fats and oils 9/	Mil. lb.	6,207	7,222	8,265	8,485	8,536	138	101
Fruits								
Fresh:								
Citrus	Mil. lb.	6,875	8,167	7,677	6,781	7,000	102	103
Apples (commercial)	Mil. lb.	4,385	4,143	4,113	4,000	3,700	84	93
Other (excl. melons)	Mil. lb.	4,703	5,373	5,070	4,300	5,000	106	116
Processed:								
Canned fruit	Mil. lb.	1,705	2,318	2,587	2,700	2,700	158	100
Canned fruit juices	Mil. lb.	333	993	2,127	1,960	2,200	661	112
Frozen	Mil. lb.	106	208	483	780	800	755	103
Dried	Mil. lb.	1,118	904	980	707	3/	-	-

- Continued

Table 7.-Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1949, 1950, and preliminary indications for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/ - continued

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1941	1949	1950 Prel.	1951 Prel. indications for 1951 2/	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Vegetables								
Fresh 10/	Mil.lb	30,520	32,228	37,257	38,874	38,000	125	98
Canned 11/	Mil.lb	4,030	5,770	6,070	5,828	7,000	174	120
Frozen	Mil.lb	12/ 78	107	564	587	600	769	102
Potatoes	Mil.bu	355	356	412	438	350	99	80
Sweetpotatoes	Mil.bu	68	63	55	59	43	63	73
Dry edible beans 13/	Mil.lb	1,360	1,710	2,005	1,513	1,550	114	102
Dry field peas 13/	Mil.lb	229	346	296	273	3/	-	-
Canned baby foods	Mil.lb	48	126	511	547	550	1146	101
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 sh.ton	1,948	2,090	2,112	2,460	2,300	118	93
Grains								
Wheat	Mil.bu	759	942	1,141	1,027	1,036	136	101
Rye	Mil.bu	44.9	43.9	18.7	23.0	22.0	49	96
Rice, milled	Mil.lb	1,340	1,541	2,503	2,642	2,502	187	95
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu	2,050	2,414	3,115	2,845	2,800	137	98
Oats	Mil.bu	1,045	1,183	1,329	1,465	1,404	134	96
Barley	Mil.bu	239	363	237	301	260	109	86
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb	1,229	1,475	1,876	2,038	3/	-	-

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits which are on a pack-year basis; rice on a marketing year. 2/ Preliminary indications based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are only used to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1951, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Service of the Department. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Includes total farm production of milk and off-farm production. 6/ Excluding full skim, cottage, pot and bakers' cheese. 7/ Including amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 8/ Represents fats used in cooking and salad oils, salad dressing, mayonnaise, bakery products and other minor uses such as fish canning. 9/ Fat content basis except for butter which is on an actual weight basis. 10/ Estimates of all vegetables and melons other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes include reported commercial production for fresh market shipment plus rough estimates of quantities produced in market gardens for fresh sale and farm gardens for home use. Excludes town garden production. 11/ Includes asparagus, beans (lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, hominy, kraut (including bulk), peas, pickles (including bulk), pimientos, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, pumpkin and squash, tomatoes, tomato pulp and tomato juice, tomato sauce, paste, and catsup and chili sauce, mixed vegetables. 12/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 13/ Cleaned basis.

Table 8.- Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1940-49 and 1950-51 by months

(Index numbers 1935-39=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruit and vegetables: Fresh	Fruit and vegetables: Canned	Fruit and vegetables: Dried	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods	Consumer price index 4/
					"Old Series"							
1940	96	94	101	82	97	97	92	101	97	92	97	100
1941	108	112	112	94	98	104	98	107	106	102	106	105
1942	126	136	125	120	105	133	122	136	126	122	124	117
1943	134	162	135	126	108	178	131	159	127	125	138	124
1944	130	153	134	123	108	177	130	166	126	124	136	126
1945	131	164	134	124	109	188	130	168	126	125	139	129
1946	161	169	165	152	125	191	141	190	144	140	160	140
1947	217	201	186	198	155	202	166	264	180	187	194	160
1948	246	209	205	196	171	212	158	247	174	205	210	172
1949	233	201	187	148	170	219	153	227	176	221	202	170
					"Adjusted Series" 5/							
1950	244	174	185	144	173	206	146	229	180	313	204	172
Jan.	219	152	184	135	169	217	143	224	179	300	196	168
Feb.	222	141	184	134	169	209	143	222	178	303	195	168
Mar.	229	150	182	134	169	202	143	222	177	308	197	168
Apr.	231	150	180	136	169	208	142	222	175	306	197	168
May	240	144	178	138	170	214	142	223	174	299	200	169
June	246	148	178	140	170	224	143	223	174	296	203	170
July	256	163	181	142	172	228	143	223	176	303	208	172
Aug.	261	182	184	154	176	197	146	228	186	321	210	173
Sept.	261	192	187	155	177	184	148	230	185	327	210	175
Oct.	253	206	192	153	177	188	152	236	185	333	211	176
Nov.	250	205	193	153	178	196	153	242	185	326	211	176
Dec.	253	249	194	158	178	207	155	249	185	328	216	179
1951												
Jan.	264	192	203	172	185	220	161	253	186	341	222	182
Feb.	270	180	204	176	187	233	165	257	186	343	226	184
Mar.	272	195	205	177	188	221	167	257	186	343	226	184

Index numbers from Bureau of Labor Statistics and rounded to the nearest whole number by Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Includes chicken and fish.

2/ Includes butter.

3/ Excludes butter.

4/ Data for 1940-49 of the "Old Series" have been revised for "rent bias".

5/ Adjusted for (1) "new unit bias" in rents, (2) expanded commodity coverage, and (3) revisions in both the commodity and population weights. The adjusted indexes are linked to the "old series" at January 1950; that is, indexes originally published for January 1950 have not been changed (except consumer price index which was adjusted for "rent bias" back to 1940). Detailed description of improvements are published in the April 1951 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

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SUMMARY

Livestock and crop production prospects as of midyear indicate that food supplies available to civilians for consumption during the latter half of 1951 will be somewhat larger than a year earlier. Domestic demand for food is expected to continue strong, but the prospective large food supply will tend to retard upward price pressures. Farm prices of food commodities are not expected to change much from present levels during the remainder of 1951. However, some widening of processing and marketing margins is possible under the new amendments to the Defense Production Act.

During the remainder of this year civilians probably will consume slightly more meat per person than in the same period of 1950. Pork will account for all of the increase. Likewise, civilians are expected to take more poultry, eggs, fluid milk, margarine, lard, fresh and frozen fruits, canned and frozen fruit juices, and fresh vegetables than in the second half of last year. Declines in consumption are anticipated for veal, lamb and mutton, butter, and sweetpotatoes.

For the year as a whole civilian consumption of food per person may be slightly above 1950 and from 13 to 14 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average annual rate. Retail food prices in June were 12 percent above June 1950, and for the year as a whole they probably will average at least 10 percent higher than in 1950.

More food will be withdrawn from domestic supplies by military agencies than in 1950, but the quantity taken will remain very small relative to total available supplies. Exports of food probably will be larger than last year. As usual the bulk of these shipments abroad will be comprised principally of wheat and flour, supplies of which are plentiful in the United States.

Table 1.- Volume of agricultural production for sale and for farm home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1941, 1945-50 and preliminary estimates for 1951, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1935-39 = 100)

Item	1941	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 Prel. 1/	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Food grains 2/	131	155	164	197	189	166	149	155	104
Truck crops 3/	116	142	152	140	143	144	147	153	104
Fruits and nuts 4/	113	113	133	126	115	122	124	131	106
Vegetables, excluding truck crops 5/	100	110	128	107	124	115	116	96	83
Sugar crops 6/	97	94	103	110	91	93	114	98	86
Total food crops 7/	116	130	144	147	144	137	134	134	100
Meat animals 8/	117	147	145	145	134	139	141	144	102
Poultry 9/	120	170	160	157	153	170	182	192	105
Dairy products 10/	110	119	119	117	114	117	118	118	100
Total food livestock	115	142	139	138	131	138	142	145	102
Food production	115	139	140	140	134	138	140	142	101
Agricultural production, food and non-food	113	134	137	136	138	141	138	146	106
Civilian per capita food consumption	109	114	119	115	111	111	112	113-114	101-102

1/ Production estimates are based on preliminary crop indications as of July 1, and estimated marketings and home consumption of livestock and livestock products for the calendar year 1951.
2/ Includes wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat.
3/ Includes truck crops for market (artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloupe, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes and watermelons) and truck crops for processing (asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, spinach, and tomatoes).
4/ Includes apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, grapes, strawberries, cranberries, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, olives, dried California figs, fresh and dried plums, almonds, pecans, and walnuts.
5/ Includes dry edible beans, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes.
6/ Includes sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar, sugarcane sirup, sorgo sirup, maple sugar, and maple sirup.
7/ Includes peanuts in addition to the other crops.
8/ Includes cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs.
9/ Includes eggs, chickens, turkeys, and broilers.
10/ Includes wholesale milk, retail milk, butterfat, farm butter, and farm consumption of dairy products.

Table 2.- Total food utilization: Source and distribution, 1935-39 average and 1940 to 1951 1/

Year	Total food utilization	Source of total food: Food production	Imports	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Distribution: Civilian	Military, including military civilian feeding	Department of Agriculture 2/: Net purchases	Deliveries	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Commercial exports and shipments 3/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Section a. Percentage of food utilization in each year												
1935-39 av.	100.0	93.9	6.1			97.7		-.2		.2		2.5
1940	100.0	95.1	5.5		.6	98.0						2.0
1941	100.0	94.4	5.8		.2	93.8	2.0	2.4	1.9		.5	1.8
1942	100.0	94.2	3.7	2.1		87.2	5.8	5.9	4.5		1.4	1.1
1943	100.0	95.8	4.8		.6	81.4	9.6	8.1	7.1		1.0	.9
1944	100.0	94.0	5.0	1.0		79.7	13.2	6.0	6.5	.5		1.1
1945	100.0	95.7	4.8		.5	82.3	4/ 12.0	4.2	5.2	1.0		1.5
1946	100.0	96.1	4.3		.4	89.7	4/ 3.2	4.4	5.2	.8		2.7
1947	100.0	95.4	4.8		.2	89.7	4/ 3.3	2.9	2.8		.1	4.1
1948	100.0	94.8	5.1	.1		91.4	4/ 3.5	2.1	2.2	.1		3.0
1949	100.0	95.4	5.0		.4	91.1	4/ 3.2	2.4	1.6		.8	3.3
1950	100.0	95.2	5.2		.4	93.3	4/ 2.0	1.4	1.6	.2		3.3
1951 Prel.	100.0	94.5	5.2	.3		90.9	4/ 3.5	1.0	1.6	.6		4.6
Section b. Percentage of 1935-39 food utilization												
1935-39 av.	100.0	93.9	6.1			97.7		-.2		.2		2.5
1940	109.6	104.2	6.0		.6	107.4						2.2
1941	114.4	108.0	6.7		.3	107.3	2.3	2.7	2.2		.5	2.1
1942	125.6	118.3	4.7	2.6		109.5	7.3	7.4	5.6		1.8	1.4
1943	131.3	125.8	6.3		.8	106.9	12.7	10.6	9.3		1.3	1.1
1944	139.9	131.5	7.0	1.4		111.4	18.4	8.5	9.1	.6		1.6
1945	136.4	130.5	6.6		.7	112.2	4/ 16.4	5.7	7.1	1.4		2.1
1946	136.7	131.5	5.8		.6	122.6	4/ 4.3	6.1	7.1	1.0		3.7
1947	137.7	131.4	6.6		.3	123.7	4/ 4.5	3.9	3.8		.1	5.6
1948	132.8	125.8	6.9	.1		121.4	4/ 4.7	2.7	2.8	.1		4.0
1949	135.9	129.6	6.9		.6	123.9	4/ 4.3	3.2	2.2		1.0	4.5
1950	138.1	131.5	7.2		.6	128.9	4/ 2.7	2.0	2.3	.3		4.5
1951 Prel.	141.0	133.3	7.3	.4		128.2	4/ 5.0	1.4	2.3	.9		6.4

1/ The upper section of the table divides the total utilization in each year (1) according to the source of the food and (2) according to its distribution. Both the total utilization figure and the break-down are on an index number basis, that is, they represent quantities weighted by average farm prices in the period 1935-39. The utilization figure includes both domestically produced and imported foods. The lower section contains the same data expressed as a percentage of total food utilization in 1935-39 instead of total utilization each year. 2/ The quantities assigned to the Department of Agriculture are food for lend-lease, relief, and purchases for foreign governments, except meat transactions in the drought years. These quantities are measured (1) in terms of Department of Agriculture purchases from commercial channels and (2) in terms of shipments out of the country. When measured in terms of purchases, additions to Department of Agriculture stocks are included. When measured in terms of shipments, additions to stocks are shown separately. When Department of Agriculture shipments were smaller than the total quantities purchased, stocks were built up; and vice versa. 3/ For the war years, these data indicate the commercial portion of exports and shipments, which is total exports and shipments minus the exports assignable to the Department of Agriculture. 4/ Including procurement for relief feeding in areas occupied by our armed forces.

In this issue:
Supplement for 1950 to Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-48, Miscellaneous Publication No. 691

RETAIL FOOD PRICES

The retail price of all foods in urban areas during January-June 1951 averaged almost 15 percent higher than a year earlier, according to reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Increases were reported for all food groups, with eggs and fats and oils showing the largest advances. Since February, the first month that price controls were in effect, retail food prices have remained fairly steady.

The total demand for food is expected to continue high during the remainder of the year. The civilian demand will be sustained by the anticipated high level of employment and income, and retail food prices are likely to remain higher than a year earlier. The large supply of food in prospect for the summer and fall months will tend to moderate upward pressures on prices, and no substantial change in average farm prices of food commodities is anticipated in the next few months. In general, the Defense Production Act as recently amended continues the same price control standards for farm commodities as those in effect during the past six months, with the added priviso that no ceiling shall be established for any agricultural commodity below 90 percent of the price received by producers on May 19, 1951. This will have the effect of preventing the beef and cattle price rollbacks which had been scheduled to take place on August 1 and October 1. The new Act also relaxes limitations on processing and marketing margins on all materials, including foods, and some widening of farm-to-retail price spreads may occur. For the year 1951 as a whole, retail food prices probably will average at least 10 percent higher than in 1950.

Military and export withdrawals of food from domestic supplies will contribute to the higher level of food prices in 1951. With a larger number of men serving with the armed forces, military purchases of food are likely to remain greater than a year earlier, although still very small in relation to overall food supplies. Exports during the rest of the year are expected to be larger than in the corresponding part of 1950. As in the other postwar years, wheat and wheat flour are expected to be the principal food commodities exported. These commodities are in plentiful supply in the United States. If the 1951 crop prospects abroad materialize according to present expectations, the export demand for food produced in the United States may begin to slacken somewhat late in 1951, particularly if international tensions lessen.

NUTRITIONAL REVIEW 1/

Per capita supplies of major nutrients, excepting vitamin A, available to civilians in 1951 probably will average slightly higher than last year, reflecting the prospective increase in food consumption. Supplies of vitamin A are expected to show a slight decline from the high levels of 1950.

In 1950 there was a reversal in the downward trend in the available supplies of major nutrients which began in 1946. Although the record quantity of 1946 will not be attained in 1951, available supplies will be well above the prewar (1935-39) average level.

1/ Prepared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Table 3.- Apparent civilian consumption of major food commodities on a per capita basis, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1946, 1949, 1950, and preliminary estimates for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/

(Primary distribution weight)

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1941	1946	1949	1950	1951 Prel.	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight) - Total	126.2	142.8	153.4	143.9	143.7	144	114	100
Beef	55.2	60.5	61.3	63.5	63.0	60	109	95
Veal	8.1	7.6	9.9	8.7	7.9	7	86	89
Lamb and mutton	6.8	6.8	6.6	4.1	4.0	3	44	75
Pork (excluding lard)	56.1	67.9	75.6	67.6	68.8	74	132	108
Fish (edible weight) - Total	11.1	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.4	103	100
Fresh and frozen	5.3	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	2/	---	---
Canned 3/	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	2/	---	---
Cured	1.0	.8	1.0	.9	.8	2/	---	---
Poultry products								
Eggs 4/	37.3	38.9	46.8	47.7	49.3	50.7	136	103
Chicken (dressed weight)	17.9	20.5	25.4	25.5	26.9	29.7	166	110
Turkey (dressed weight)	2.6	3.5	4.5	4.2	5.0	5.0	192	100
Dairy products								
Total milk (whole milk equivalent)	801	808	813	761	776	767	96	99
Cheese	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.6	138	101
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.7	18.4	18.5	19.6	20.1	19.9	119	99
Fluid milk and cream	340	352	423	384	385	395	116	103
Fats and oils - Total, fat content 5/	44.7	47.4	39.7	42.3	45.5	43.9	98	96
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	16.7	16.0	10.5	10.5	10.8	9.8	59	91
Lard	11.0	13.7	11.8	11.3	12.2	12.7	115	104
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	2.7	3.8	5.7	6.1	6.7	231	110
Shortening	11.7	10.3	10.1	9.6	11.0	9.8	84	89
Other edible fats and oils	6.3	8.3	6.2	7.8	8.6	8.2	130	95
Fruits								
Fresh - total	138.5	148.5	138.3	125.0	108.7	118.5	86	109
Citrus	48.9	57.4	58.7	47.4	41.0	45.0	92	110
Apples (commercial)	30.4	31.5	23.2	24.8	22.8	24.9	82	109
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	59.6	56.4	52.8	44.9	48.6	82	108
Processed								
Canned fruit	14.9	17.8	21.8	18.2	20.8	19.4	130	93
Canned juices	3.9	8.5	17.7	15.4	13.7	15.5	397	113
Frozen	.8	1.3	3.1	3.5	4.3	5.0	625	116
Dried	5.8	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	78	100
Vegetables								
Fresh	235	242	272	249	253	254	108	100
Canned	29.9	37.1	46.5	38.3	41.5	41.0	137	99
Frozen	6/ .4	.7	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	875	106
Potatoes	131	129	127	108	103	104	79	101
Sweetpotatoes	21.4	18.3	18.2	14.3	14.7	11.3	53	77
Dry edible beans	8.8	8.8	8.7	7.0	8.6	9.0	102	105
Dry field peas	.6	.5	.8	.7	.6	.7	117	117
Sugar, refined	97.0	103.7	74.4	94.9	95.5	95-98	99	101
Grains								
Corn products:								
Corn meal	22.9	20.5	15.9	13.5	13.5	13.5	59	100
Corn sirup	7.6	8.5	11.8	8.5	9.1	9.5	125	104
Corn starch	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	154	105
Corn sugar	2.7	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.8	178	107
Breakfast cereals	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	94	100
Hominy	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	193	100
Oatmeal	3.9	4.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	77	100
Barley food products 8/	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	114	100
Wheat:								
Flour 9/	159	155	156	135	136	136	86	100
Breakfast cereals	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	89	100
Rye flour	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	68	107
Rice, milled	5.6	5.8	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.3	95	106
Beverages								
Coffee 10/	14.0	15.8	19.9	18.6	16.1	16.6	119	103
Tea	.67	.78	.57	.59	.65	.74	110	114
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.4	100	102
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.3	2/	---	---

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of total population adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 and for military personnel not eating out of civilian supplies.

1/ Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on a pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Not available. 3/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 4/ In terms of number of eggs, the apparent per capita consumption was 298 in 1935-39; 311 in 1941, 374 in 1946, 381 in 1949, 394 in 1950 and 406 indicated for 1951. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 7/ Based on the U. S. domestic requirements of 8,250 thousand short tons (raw value) as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. 8/ All barley food products in terms of malt equivalent. 9/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 10/ Green bean basis.

The higher consumption in prospect for fluid milk and cream and ice cream during 1951 will result in a small rise in the calcium content of civilian diets. This is particularly significant in view of the downward trend occurring in the supply of this nutrient since 1946. Riboflavin also is expected to increase chiefly because of greater fluid milk and cream and ice cream consumption.

Meat consumption per capita this year probably will be about the same as the 1950 rate. However, a rise in the consumption of pork will result in a small increase in the available supplies of thiamine and niacin.

The larger citrus crop this year will provide for greater consumption of fresh oranges and grapefruit in 1951 than last year and a record consumption of frozen citrus juices. This will be reflected in about a 4 percent increase in available supplies of ascorbic acid.

Table 4.- Nutrients available for civilian consumption per capita per day, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1946, 1949, 1950 and preliminary estimates for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/

Nutrients	Units	Average 1935-39	1941	1946	1949	1950	1951 Prel.	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Food energy	Cal.	3,280	3,430	3,390	3,230	3,290	3,320	101	101
Protein	Grams	89	94	104	94	95	95	107	100
Fat	Grams	132	144	147	141	145	145	110	100
Carbohydrate	Grams	431	440	417	401	404	409	95	101
Calcium	Grams	.94	.99	1.15	1.05	1.06	1.08	115	102
Iron	Mg.	13.6	14.4	18.6	16.5	16.6	16.8	124	101
Vitamin A value	I.U.	8,100	8,400	9,500	8,600	8,700	8,500	105	98
Thiamine	Mg.	1.43	1.63	2.18	1.90	1.93	1.98	138	103
Riboflavin	Mg.	1.86	1.97	2.58	2.34	2.35	2.39	128	102
Niacin	Mg.	15.2	16.7	21.3	19.0	19.0	19.4	128	102
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	115	123	137	121	120	125	109	104

1/ Data computed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics on the basis of estimates of apparent civilian consumption (retail basis) including estimates of consumption from urban gardens, supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No deductions have been made in the nutrient estimates for the loss or waste in the home or for the destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Deductions have been made for inedible refuse. The data for 1946-51 for iron, thiamine, riboflavin, and niacin include the amounts of these nutrients added to prepared cereals, bread and white flour.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Civilian disappearance of meat per person in 1951 probably will not differ much in total from the 144 pound rate of last year. During the first half of the year civilians consumed 3 percent less than in the same months of 1950. Pork consumption was apparently slightly larger than a year earlier, but this increase was more than offset by the decline in consumption of the other meats. Supply prospects for the last half of 1951 indicate that civilians will consume more meat per person than in the corresponding months last year. Retail prices for meat in 1951 probably will average higher than a year earlier. In the first half of the current year the BLS retail price index for red meats averaged 18 percent above that of a year earlier.

Meat supplies in prospect for the last half of 1951 probably will be sufficiently large to permit civilians to consume a little more per person than in the same part of 1950. The increase in pork consumption will be substantial, and there may be nearly as much beef per person as a year earlier. Civilians are expected to have less veal, and lamb and mutton than in the last half of 1950.

Pork will be the only meat for which consumption in 1951 will be larger than last year. The greater supplies of pork this year follow from the expansion in the pig crop, a result of the favorable farm prices and ample supplies of corn in recent years. The 1950 pig crop was the first peacetime crop to exceed 100 million head. Prospects are that the 1951 crop will reach nearly 106 million. This continued increase in hog production promises a large supply of pork through 1951 and much of 1952.

Nearly as much beef per person will be available to civilians during the latter half of 1951 as a year earlier as a result of the anticipated seasonal increase in cattle slaughter. Although cattle numbers are larger this year than last, marketings for slaughter during the first half of 1951 were considerably smaller than a year earlier. Good pastures in most regions, a tendency to retain cattle on farms as a result of favorable prices in recent years, and developments in legislation and price controls contributed to this decline in marketings. Cattle slaughter in the second half of the year is expected to be nearer the corresponding 1950 slaughter than it was in the first half.

Civilians are expected to have less veal per person in July-December than in the same period last year. For the year as a whole civilian consumption per capita will be much smaller than the 7.9 pounds taken in 1950--perhaps going below 7 pounds.

Cattle and calf slaughter in 1951 will likely total not only less than last year, but also less than had been anticipated earlier. This means that more cattle than expected are being added to herd inventories, at the expense of current beef production. It is chiefly for this reason that estimates of total meat consumption for this year have been reduced from earlier estimates.

Less lamb and mutton probably will be in civilian consumer markets during the last half of the year than in the comparable months in 1950. Civilian consumption of these products in 1951 is expected to average somewhat lower than the previous record low of 4.0 pounds consumed per person last year. Although sheep and lamb numbers are larger this year than last, more of the animals are being saved in order to rebuild flocks. The size of the sheep flocks was reduced very sharply during the 8 consecutive years ending in 1949.

Retail prices of meats were relatively steady throughout the spring and early summer, due principally to price ceilings. Meat prices were higher than in the same months of 1950, with beef prices reflecting the largest increase.

On July 30 the OPS raised wholesale ceiling prices of lighter-weight pork loins, which will be reflected in higher retail prices of most pork chops and roasts. Price ceilings for other pork cuts were not affected. If no further changes are made, prices of pork in late summer probably will average no higher than at the same time last year. Under these conditions the seasonal decline in pork prices which usually begins about mid-September may be delayed until a little later in the year.

At the fall peak in cattle slaughter, prices of beef will not press so hard against ceilings as they have recently, and may at times drop below ceilings. A strong demand for the supply in prospect may nevertheless prevent any substantial decline in prices.

Fishery products 1/

Civilian per capita consumption of fishery products in the United States during the first half of 1951 was slightly larger than a year earlier and is likely to remain somewhat above the comparable 1950 rate during the next few months. The net movement of fresh and frozen fishery products into distribution channels through June was about 5 percent greater than in the same months last year; trade reports indicate that the movement of the major species of canned commodities was also above that in the same months of 1950. Retail prices for fresh and frozen fishery products in urban areas for January-June 1951 averaged 5 percent higher than a year earlier, and the seasonal price decline last spring was not as pronounced as in the same season of 1950. Among the major canned fishery products, trade reports indicate that retail prices in the first half of the year were above those in the same months last year except possibly for tuna. Retail prices for fishery products in July- December 1951 are expected to average somewhat higher than in the latter half of 1950.

Preliminary reports on the commercial catch of food fish and shellfish through midyear indicate that landings were about as large as a year earlier. The commercial production of the edible frozen products in the continental United States totaled about 115 million pounds through June,

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

over 30 percent larger than output in the first 6 months of 1950. With civilian takings of fishery products likely to be maintained at a higher rate this year than last and prices expected to remain relatively strong, commercial fishermen will be encouraged to maintain their fishing operations at a high level.

Total supplies of the 4 major varieties of canned fishery products in the first half of 1951 were at least as large as a year earlier. Less canned salmon was available but supplies of pilchards, sardines and tuna were somewhat larger in total. The 1951 pack of canned fishery products, which is currently in progress and will reach a seasonal peak in the next few months, is expected to be somewhat smaller than a year earlier. Under the provisions of control order M-25 which limits the use of tin cans, no restrictions are planned on the amount of these containers to be available for the production of the major species of canned fishery products this year. Restrictions on the use of tin cans for the packing of less important species of fish and shellfish will limit output of individual processors on the basis of their production in 1949 or 1950, whichever year the individual processor selects as a base period for the purpose of computing his container needs.

Imports of fishery products during January-June 1951 were larger than a year earlier. Receipts of frozen groundfish (cod, haddock, hake, pollock and cusk) and ocean perch fillets from abroad totaled 42 million pounds, more than 30 percent greater than a year earlier. Exports of canned fishery products from the United States were substantially higher than in the same months last year. Prospects are that both imports and exports will continue large during the remainder of the year. The volume of exports in 1951 probably will exceed those of 1950.

Poultry and Eggs

More poultry meat and eggs will be available during the remainder of 1951 than a year earlier, with the largest increase occurring for chicken. Consumption of eggs by civilians is expected to continue above the 1950 rate and for the year as a whole may total 406 eggs per person, slightly more than the 394 eggs consumed last year and 30 percent above the 1941 rate. Civilians probably will consume about 30 pounds of chicken meat per capita, 10 percent more than last year, and about as much turkey meat--5 pounds per person--as last year. Retail prices for eggs and poultry are expected to remain above last year throughout most of 1951.

Civilians consumed about 3 percent more eggs per person during the first half of 1951 than a year earlier. Production was lower than in January-June 1950 and military takings were much larger, but the supplies distributed to civilians for current consumption were larger. Government purchases of eggs for price support have ceased and the net movement of eggs into storage decreased sharply. On July 1 cold-storage stocks of shell and frozen eggs were 16 percent smaller than those of a year earlier, holdings of shell eggs were the second smallest on record for that date.

Egg production during the last half of the year probably will be somewhat larger than a year earlier. This will offset the reduced supplies available from cold-storage stocks. The number of mature chickens in laying flocks at midyear was about the same this year as last, but output is expected to expand because of a higher rate of lay per bird. More

chickens are being raised for farm flock replacement than in 1950, but the increase in egg supplies from this source will not occur until late in the year. During the third quarter civilians are expected to continue taking more eggs this year than last at retail prices averaging well above the relatively low level of a year earlier. In the last quarter, prices may average about the same as a year earlier.

Chicken meat production is expected to increase seasonally during the latter half of 1951. The supply of mature farm chickens available for civilian consumption probably will be about the same or a little larger than last year but marketings of broilers and young farm chickens will be much larger. Large supplies of turkeys are also in prospect for marketing during the fall months.

Despite the record large supplies of chickens and turkeys that will be available during the remainder of 1951, retail prices are expected to average higher than a year earlier in view of the continued high level of civilian employment and income and the relatively high price of meats.

Dairy Products

Total production of milk thus far in 1951 was been slightly smaller than a year earlier and for the year as a whole may be a bit smaller than in 1950. With military takings larger than in 1950 and exports continuing at about the same rate as last year, civilian consumption of dairy products in 1951 may be slightly below the 776 pounds (whole milk equivalent) per capita consumed a year earlier. Most of the decline will be reflected in an anticipated reduction in the consumption of butter. Retail prices of dairy products during the first half of 1951 averaged 13 percent above a year earlier, according to reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and are expected to continue above those in July-December 1950.

Milk production on farms this year may total about 120 billion pounds, slightly below output in 1950. In the first half of 1951 production was 1.2 percent under that of a year earlier, with slightly increased output in May and June this year more than offset by reduced output in the preceding 4 months.

The shift in the milk utilization pattern toward greater consumption in fluid form with less milk used in manufactured dairy products as a group, which began in 1950, is expected to continue throughout 1951. The total quantity of milk used in factory production of dairy products during the first half of 1951 was 8 percent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1950. The largest decline, 17 percent, occurred for butter. Production of cheese was about 5 percent smaller in January-June than a year earlier, but increases occurred for evaporated milk, dry whole milk and ice cream. In the comparable period of 1950 the Department of Agriculture purchased substantial quantities of butter, cheese and nonfat dry milk solids in supporting farm prices of milk and butterfat.

Civilian consumption of fluid milk and cream in 1951 is expected to total about 395 pounds per capita, approximately 10 pounds more than a year earlier. Thus far this year, civilians have been taking more milk per person than in the same months of 1950, and with consumer incomes likely to remain high, consumption is expected to continue above last year's rate.

Butter consumption by U. S. civilians this year may be less than 10 pounds per person for the first time on record, and nearly a pound per person smaller than in 1950. This decline probably will be more than offset by the prospective expansion in consumer use of margarine. Recent reductions in the cost of the raw materials used in the production of margarine, when translated to a retail equivalent, may mean a further reduction in margarine prices relative to butter. This will have a tendency to encourage the civilian consumption of margarine as a table fat.

Civilians are expected to take about as much cheese and evaporated milk per capita in 1951 as a year earlier, but more dry whole milk, ice cream, and nonfat dry milk solids (dried skim milk).

Retail prices for dairy products increased rather sharply at the close of 1950 and at the beginning of 1951, but have been relatively stable since early this year. In general, retail prices during the remainder of 1951 are expected to increase seasonally from the present levels and therefore probably will remain above a year earlier. Dairy prices received by farmers were still below parity in July and fixed ceiling prices have not been imposed on dairy products.

Fats and Oils

Apparent civilian disappearance of edible fats and oils in 1951 probably will be somewhat smaller than the 45.5 pounds per person rate attained a year earlier when apparently there was an increase in unreported stocks, but still above the level of other recent years. Favorable prospects for lard output and large crops of the oilseeds which are used in the production of edible vegetable oils point to large supplies of food fats and oils well into 1952. The average retail price of edible fats and oils for the year 1951 may not differ significantly from the previous year's level. Lower prices during the latter half of 1951 may in large part offset the high prices which prevailed during the first part of the year.

Civilian per capita disappearance of lard and margarine in 1951 is expected to be larger than last year, but these increases are likely to be more than offset by declines for butter, shortening and the other edible fats and oils. During January-June civilians apparently took more lard and margarine than a year earlier, but much less shortening and somewhat smaller quantities of butter. Disappearance during the second half of 1951 is likely to be smaller than in the same months last year. In the latter half of 1950, in anticipation of possible short supplies, the movement of edible fats and oils into civilian distribution channels totaled 24 pounds per person, 14 percent more than in the corresponding months of 1949 and far above the level of other recent years. Much of the increased disappearance in July-December 1950 was probably for the purpose of building up inventories held in unreported positions.

Production of edible fats and oils in 1951 is expected to about equal that of a year earlier. Output of butter will be down, but that of lard and the vegetable oils used for food products will be somewhat larger. The decline in butter will result mainly from the increased utilization of milk for whole milk dairy products.

Lard output in 1951 is expected to total about 2.8 billion pounds, somewhat larger than last year and probably the third largest on record. Production of Federally inspected lard during the first half of the year was 10 percent larger than a year earlier. During July-December lard output probably will remain above the corresponding 1950 level, reflecting the 7 percent increase in the 1951 spring pig crop.

Edible vegetable oil production probably will be at least as large in 1951 as a year earlier. These oils are used to produce margarine, shortening and other food commodities. Output of edible vegetable oils (including oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing abroad) during the first half of the year was about the same as in the corresponding part of 1950. In the second half of 1951 production of edible vegetable oils is likely to be somewhat above the 2,066 million pounds produced in the last half of 1950 because of the large cotton acreage under cultivation and another large crop of soybeans in prospect, and the record large July 1 stocks of 1950-crop soybeans available for crushing and export.

Exports of food fats and oils (including the oil equivalent of the soybeans and peanuts shipped abroad) during January-May 1951 was 3 percent smaller than in the corresponding period in 1950. Most of the decline occurred in the January-March quarter. Wholesale prices of these products have declined sharply since early 1951 and this may encourage larger exports in the remaining months of the year than occurred a year earlier. A factor which may be of some importance in determining the level of vegetable oil exports from the United States during the last half of 1951 is the recent resumption of soybean shipments from Manchuria to Western Europe. Unless U. S. exports in the latter half of the year increases very substantially above the level a year earlier, total visible stocks of primary edible fats and oils, excluding butter, at the end of 1951 will be larger than the 607 million pounds on the comparable date last year.

Fruits

More fresh citrus and more of most deciduous fruits will be available to civilians this summer and fall than last year as a result of larger production. Supplies of canned juices and frozen fruit products will also be larger, but those of canned fruit will be smaller until the new 1951 packs start moving to market in large volume during the fall. Retail prices of most fresh fruit and both canned and frozen juices may average a little below those of the summer and fall of 1950, but those of canned fruits may be a little higher.

Civilian per capita consumption of fresh deciduous fruit in 1951 is expected to be moderately larger than a year earlier, but still considerably below the prewar 1935-39 annual average. Consumption during the first half of the year was maintained as a result of the very large stocks of fresh apples carried over from the 1950 crop. Supplies in prospect from the 1951 crop of the major deciduous fruits, marketed mainly after midyear, were estimated as of July 1 to total 11 percent larger than from the corresponding 1950 crop. More peaches, plums, prunes, and grapes are expected, but less apricots and sweet cherries. The apple, pear, and sour cherry crops are likely to be about as large as last year. Imports of bananas during the first half of 1951 were slightly smaller than last year, and unless receipts from abroad are expanded during the second half of the year, per capita supplies in 1951 will be smaller than in 1950. Production of almonds, walnuts, and filberts is expected to be larger this year than last.

More fresh citrus fruits will be consumed by civilians, on a per capita basis, in 1951 than last year. Supplies from the 1950-51 crop were much greater than a year earlier, and another large crop from the major producing areas is likely for the 1951-52 marketing year if weather and other growing conditions remain favorable. More fresh oranges are available for market this summer and fall than a year earlier, and about as many lemons and grapefruit. With larger supplies of conned and frozen citrus juices on hand this summer than last and at lower prices, retail prices of the fresh citrus fruits may not average quite as high this season as a year earlier.

Civilian consumption of canned fruits in 1951 may total 19 to 20 pounds per capita, about the same as a year earlier. This year's pack probably will be slightly larger than that in 1950, but most of the incrase will be absorbed by the expansion in military procurement. To facilitate the production and procurement of canned fruit for defense needs during the 1951 pack season, the Department of Agriculture on May 26 established a set-aside regulation for 12 canned fruits, and pineapple juice from the new pack.

More canned fruit juices will be taken by civilians this year than in 1950. Consumption of these products in 1951 probably will total about 15 pounds per capita, 2 pounds more than a year earlier. Supplies for marketing this summer and fall are much larger and at lower prices than at the same time in 1950. Stocks remaining in the hands of producers in mid-June were about 50 percent larger than a year earlier.

Frozen fruit and fruit juice consumption by U. S. civilians in 1951 is expected to set a new record of about 5 pounds per capita. Supplies have been large thus far this year and the quantity available for marketing this summer and fall is also large. Cold-storage stocks on June 30 were about 35 percent above those on the same date last year. Production in prospect for 1951 may exceed the record 1950 pack. A large output of frozen strawberries and cherries are anticipated for 1951 and there may be some increase in the packs of other frozen fruit products which were small in 1950.

Supplies of dried fruits are expected to continue sufficient for domestic needs until the 1951 pack begins to move to market in late summer. Considerably larger packs of dried prunes and raisins than in 1950 are expected, and production of the other dried fruits, especially those that were small in 1950, probably will also be larger. Some of the commodities may be available at lower prices than those which prevailed during the 1950-51 marketing season. The prospective larger crop of dried fruits in 1951 probably will result in some increase in civilian consumption over the 4.5 pounds per capita tentatively estimated for 1950-51.

Vegetables

Supply prospects indicate that civilians will have as much fresh and processed vegetables, dry edible beans and dry field peas per person for consumption during the remainder of 1951 as they did a year earlier. Fewer potatoes will be produced this year than in 1950, but supplies probably will remain larger than necessary to meet civilian requirements. With demand likely to remain strong, retail prices for most of these commodities during the last half of the year are expected to average above those for the comparable period of 1950.

Civilian consumption of fresh vegetables in 1951 is expected to be about the same as the 253 pounds per capita taken last year. Less fresh vegetables were consumed in the first half of the year than in the same months of 1950 because commercial production was retarded by unfavorable weather. However, larger supplies of fresh vegetables are expected to be in the consumer market this summer and fall than a year earlier. Last year record large quantities of truck crops grown for fresh shipment, particularly cabbage, remained unharvested because of low prices that were offered to producers. The civilian demand for fresh vegetables is expected to be stronger during the remainder of 1951 than a year earlier and retail prices for most vegetables probably will average higher than in the comparable period of 1950.

Canned vegetable consumption by U. S. civilians this year is expected to total around 41 pounds per person, approximately the same as the 1950 rate. Combined packer and distributor stocks of the 5 major canned vegetables on July 1 were more than a fourth lower than a year earlier, but supplies from the anticipated larger 1951 pack of all canned vegetables will begin moving into domestic distribution channels this summer. As a result, civilian supplies of canned vegetables during the remainder of 1951 and well into 1952 probably will not differ much from a year earlier. With civilian demand likely to continue strong, and with both raw material and processing costs above a year earlier, retail prices of canned vegetables are likely to remain higher during July-December this year than in the same months last year.

Based on production prospects for truck crops for processing, estimates as of July 1 indicate about a 15 percent larger pack of canned vegetables this year than in 1950. Earlier in 1951 farmers had been encouraged to increase their plantings of truck crops for processing above last year's acreage to meet civilian demand and sharply increased military needs. Under the provisions of a "set-aside" order administered by the Department of Agriculture about one-seventh of the total 1951 pack of canned vegetables will be reserved for military and other essential defense needs.

Frozen vegetables continue in large supply and for the year as a whole, civilian consumption may exceed slightly the record rate of 3.3 pounds per capita reached in 1950. Cold-storage stocks of frozen vegetables on July 1 were almost 23 percent above those of a year earlier, with increased holdings reported for all items other than corn and cauliflower. Another large pack of frozen vegetables is in prospect, so that consumption by civilians can be maintained at a high rate during the remainder of 1951 and well into next year.

The potato crop in 1951, according to July 1 indications will be almost 20 percent smaller than last year's production and about 13 percent below the 10-year (1940-49) annual average. Civilian consumption of potatoes in 1951, however, is expected to be substantially the same as last year's rate of 103 pounds per person. The smaller crop this year will result mainly in reducing the amount of surplus potatoes. In recent

years potato supplies have been in excess of domestic food demand, and large quantities were diverted into nonfood products under a Government support-price program.

The outlook for consumer supplies of sweetpotatoes is much less favorable this crop year than last. Production prospects as of July 1 pointed to a crop of 39,854 thousand bushels of sweetpotatoes in 1951, almost a third lower than last year and the smallest since 1887. The reduction in output is heaviest in the major commercial producing areas so that market supplies, especially after late fall probably will be much smaller than a year earlier.

Supplies of dry edible beans and dry field peas are expected to continue sufficiently large to meet anticipated domestic and export needs during the last half of 1951 and in the remainder of the 1951-52 crop year. The prospective 1951 crop of dry edible beans is slightly lower than a year earlier, but that of dry field peas is indicated at a fifth larger than the 1950 crop. Carry-over stocks of 1950-crop dry edible beans into the new crop year will be much smaller than a year earlier, and those of dry field peas moderately smaller.

Grain products

Civilian consumption of rice and some of the corn products per person in 1951 is expected to be a little larger than last year, but takings of the other cereal food products probably will be about the same as in 1950. Retail prices of grain products in the first half of 1951 were more than 10 percent above a year earlier, and further increases may occur for some products.

Estimates as of July 1 indicate that most grain crops in prospect for this year will be larger than last year. Barley and oats are the only grains for which a decline from the 1950 level is anticipated. The rice crop will be record large in size if favorable growing conditions continue. The new crops plus the relatively large stocks from previous crops available at the beginning of the new crop year will provide plentiful supplies for domestic food and nonfood needs, permit sizeable quantities to be exported, and still leave fairly large stocks for 1952. These carry-overs, however, will be smaller than at the beginning of the year.

Prospective wheat supplies in the United States during the 1951-52 crop year are expected to total 1,505 million bushels, slightly more than a year earlier and the fourth largest on record. Domestic disappearance in 1951-52 probably will be about 755 million bushels, of which 507 million will be used as food by civilians, the armed forces and in the territories of the United States, and the remaining 248 million bushels used principally for seed and livestock feed. If wheat exports total about the same as the 364 million bushels extimated for 1950-51, the carry-over stocks next year of 1951-crop wheat would be about 385 million bushels. A carry-over of this size would be slightly smaller than that of a year earlier, but the fifth largest of record.

Rye supplies during the 1951-52 crop year are currently estimated at 37 million bushels, the same as a year earlier. Supplies of this size will be sufficiently large to cover anticipated domestic needs and export requirements, and to provide for adequate carry-over stocks in 1952. Domestic food use in 1951-52 is expected to amount to about 5 million bushels, the same as a year earlier, and nonfood use -- for seed, livestock feed, and alcohol and spirits -- probably will be slightly less than the 21 million bushels used in 1950-51. Carry-over stocks of rye on June 30, 1952 may be slightly larger than the 5 million bushels of a year earlier.

The 1951 rice crop, now estimated at 2,742 million pounds (milled basis, excluding Brewers' rice), exceeds the previous record established in 1949 by 3 percent. According to present indications civilian consumption of rice in 1951-52 may be about the same as the 5.3 pounds per capita estimated for 1950-51. Carry-over stocks of 1950-crop rice into the 1951-52 marketing year may be substantially smaller than the previous carry-over of 135 million pounds as a result of the large exports of rice during 1950-51.

Supplies of corn, oats and barley for 1951-52 are expected to be well above average and about as large as the big supplies of last year. On the basis of growing conditions on July 1, the 1951 corn crop was estimated at 3,295 million bushels. With carry-over stocks of 1950-crop corn on October 1 likely to total around 735 million bushels, the total corn supply in 1951-52 may be a little over 4.0 billion bushels. With more livestock on farms, utilization of corn in 1951-52 will be heavier than a year earlier, and some reduction in stocks by the end of September 1952 is expected.

Civilian consumption in calendar year 1951 of food products made from corn is expected to be slightly larger, on a per capita basis, than a year earlier. Apparent disappearance of corn sirup, sugar and starch during the first half of the year was larger for each of these commodities than in the same months of 1950. Processors' sales of corn sirup were up about 5 percent, corn sugar 10 percent, and sales of starch for food use were up 5 percent. Disappearance of these commodities during the latter half of 1951 is not expected to be much different than a year earlier. Retail prices of corn products are expected to average higher this year than in 1950. Prices during the latter half of 1951, depending to a considerable extent on changes in the 1951 corn crop prospects, are not expected to differ much from present levels.

The total supply of oats in prospect for 1951-52 is slightly smaller than that of a year earlier, but nearly 30 percent above the 1937-41 average, and is adequate for anticipated domestic food and nonfood needs, and the relatively small exports. Indications are that utilization of oats for all purposes will be heavy in 1951-52, and carry-over stocks on June 30, 1952 may be lower than a year earlier. Barley supplies in 1951-52 are currently estimated to be about 5 percent smaller than in the preceding crop year, but larger than in most of the other postwar years. Retail prices for barley and oat food products were somewhat higher in January-June than a year earlier, and are expected to remain above last year's level during the remainder of 1951.

Sugar

Apparent consumption of sugar by U. S. civilians in 1951 may be somewhat larger than the 95.5 pounds (refined basis) per capita of a year earlier. Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors to domestic consumers (both civilian and military) during the first half of the year totaled 4,134 thousand short tons (raw basis), 8 percent larger than in the same months of 1950. However, distribution in the summer months of the year probably will be smaller than the heavy deliveries during July-September 1950, which resulted from large consumer purchases in anticipation of short supplies. Retail prices for refined sugar in 1951 probably will average somewhat higher than a year earlier. During the first half of 1951 prices averaged 5 percent above the same months last year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but for the remainder of the year may not be substantially different than in July-December 1950.

The production of sugar beets in the continental United States in 1951 may be more than 25 percent below last year's record crop of 13,497 thousand tons, according to July 1 indications. The prospective sugar cane crop, part of which will be used as seed, may also be smaller than the corresponding 1950 crop, but only by about 10 percent. This probable decline can be more than offset, if necessary, by increased imports from offshore producing areas. Cuba, which provides a substantial quantity of our total domestic sugar supply, is estimated to have a 3 percent larger output than the 6,127 thousand tons produced last year.

Exports of sugar from this country have been under a Government licensing program since last September . A change in export controls on April 30 further restricted shipments abroad. As a result of the fact that raw sugar prices in the United States have been substantially lower than "world" market prices (i.e., prices f.a.s. Cuba), exports of sugar originally intended for distribution in the United States increased sharply early in 1951. In April the Department of Agriculture announced that export license applications involving quantities larger than 1,000 tons would be approved only upon certification that the sugar had been imported under bond for refining and subsequent re-exports. Subsequently, it was found that more drastic restrictions would be necessary to prevent excessive exports of "quota" sugar, and on May 31, action was taken to limit total exports of "quota" sugar to any destination during the period June-September to 135 tons.

On June 8 the Department of Agriculture also increased the quota of sugar to be marketed in the United States from 8,000 thousand to 8,250 thousand tons. This action was taken because of the sharp increase in distribution which began last May.

Table 5.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1949, 1950, and preliminary estimates for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1941	1949	1950	1951 Prel. 2/	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Meats (carcass weight)								
Beef	Mil.lb.	6,937	8,082	9,448	9,543	9,300	134	97
Veal	do.	1,038	1,036	1,322	1,216	1,100	106	90
Lamb and mutton	do.	870	923	607	599	520	60	87
Pork (excluding lard)	do.	7,337	9,528	10,333	10,751	11,750	160	109
Total meats	do.	16,182	19,569	21,710	22,109	22,670	140	103
Fish (edible weight)								
Fresh and frozen	do.	615	757	765	3/	3/	---	---
Canned 4/	do.	337	470	514	3/	3/	---	---
Cured	do.	74	71	63	3/	3/	---	---
Total fish	do.	1,026	1,298	1,342	3/	3/	---	---
Poultry and eggs								
Eggs	Mil.doz	3,335	3,839	5,191	5,504	5,539	166	101
Chickens (dr. wt.)	Mil.lb.	2,327	2,789	3,893	4,136	4,672	201	113
Turkey (dr. wt.)	do.	350	465	707	755	800	229	106
Dairy products								
Total milk 5/	do.	106,450	118,094	122,071	123,381	122,826	115	100
Cheese 6/	do.	669	956	1,200	1,172	1,145	171	98
Cond. and evap. milk	do.	2,225	3,555	3,107	3,233	3,350	151	104
Fats and oils								
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	do.	2,170	2,268	1,694	1,666	1,500	69	90
Lard 7/	do.	1,630	2,228	2,552	2,645	2,825	173	107
Margarine (fat content)	do.	303	297	703	764	856	283	112
Shortening	do.	1,529	1,409	1,487	1,709	1,556	102	91
Other edible fats and oils 8/	do.	575	1,020	1,785	1,597	1,704	296	107
Total fats and oils 9/	do.	6,207	7,222	8,221	8,381	8,441	1136	101
Fruits								
Fresh:								
Citrus	do.	6,875	8,167	7,677	6,781	7,500	109	111
Apples (commercial)	do.	4,385	4,143	4,113	3,848	3,850	88	100
Other (excl. melons)	do.	4,703	5,373	5,065	4,192	4,800	102	115
Processed:								
Canned fruit	do.	1,705	2,318	2,587	2,693	2,800	164	104
Canned fruit juices	do.	333	993	2,121	2,078	2,350	706	113
Frozen	do.	106	208	488	785	800	755	102
Dried	do.	1,118	904	971	742	950	85	128

-Continued

Table 5.- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1949, 1950, and preliminary estimates for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/ - Continued

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1941	1949	1950	1951 Prel. 2/	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Vegetables								
Fresh 10/	Mil.lb.	30,520	32,228	37,257	38,874	39,000	128	100
Canned 11/	do.	4,030	5,770	6,069	5,859	6,900	171	118
Frozen	do.	12/ 78	107	564	587	600	769	102
Potatoes	Mil.bu.	355	356	412	440	356	100	81
Sweetpotatoes	do.	68	63	55	59	40	59	68
Dry edible beans 13/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,710	2,005	1,513	1,500	110	99
Dry field peas 13/	do.	229	346	296	273	324	141	119
Canned baby foods	do.	48	126	511	547	550	1,146	101
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 sh. ton	1,948	2,090	2,112	2,460	2,108	108	86
Grains								
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	942	1,141	1,027	1,070	141	104
Rye	do.	44.9	43.9	18.7	23.0	25.6	57	111
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	1,541	2,503	2,642	2,456	183	93
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,414	3,115	2,845	2,950	144	104
Oats	do.	1,045	1,183	1,329	1,465	1,368	131	93
Barley	do.	239	363	237	301	263	110	87
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,229	1,475	1,876	2,019	3/	---	---

1/ Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits which are on a pack-year basis; rice on a marketing year. 2/ Preliminary estimates based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimates as are available. These estimates are only used to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1951, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Service of the Department. 3/ Not available. 4/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 5/ Includes total farm production of milk and off-farm production. 6/ Excluding full skim, cottage, pot and bakers' cheese. 7/ Including amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 8/ Represents fats used in cooking and salad oils, salad dressing, mayonnaise, bakery products and other minor uses such as fish canning. 9/ Fat content basis except for butter which is on an actual weight basis. 10/ Estimates of all vegetables and melons other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes include reported commercial production for fresh market shipment plus rough estimates of quantities produced in market gardens for fresh sale and farm gardens for home use. Excludes town garden production. 11/ Includes asparagus, beans (lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, hominy, kraut (including bulk), peas, pickles (including bulk), pimientos, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, pumpkin and squash, tomatoes, tomato pulp and tomato juice, tomato sauce, paste, and catsup and chili sauce, mixed vegetables. 12/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 13/ Cleaned basis.

Table 6.- Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1940-49 and 1950-51 by months

(Index numbers 1935-39=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruit and vegetables: Fresh	Fruit and vegetables: Canned	Fruit and vegetables: Dried	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods	Consumer price index
1940	96	94	101	82	97	97	92	101	97	92	97	100
1941	108	112	112	94	98	104	98	107	106	102	106	105
1942	126	136	125	120	105	133	122	136	126	122	124	117
1943	134	162	135	126	108	178	131	159	127	125	138	124
1944	130	153	134	123	108	177	130	166	126	124	136	126
1945	131	164	134	124	109	188	130	168	126	125	139	129
1946	161	169	165	152	125	191	141	190	144	140	160	140
1947	217	201	186	198	155	202	166	264	180	187	194	160
1948	246	209	205	196	171	212	158	247	174	205	210	172
1949	233	201	187	148	170	219	153	227	176	221	202	170
1950	244	174	185	144	173	206	146	229	180	313	204	172
Jan.	219	152	184	135	169	217	143	224	179	300	196	168
Feb.	222	141	184	134	169	209	143	222	178	303	195	168
Mar.	229	150	182	134	169	202	143	222	177	308	197	168
Apr.	231	150	180	136	169	208	142	222	175	306	197	168
May	240	144	178	138	170	214	142	223	174	299	200	169
June	246	143	178	140	170	224	143	223	174	296	203	170
July	256	163	181	142	172	228	143	223	176	303	208	172
Aug.	261	182	184	154	176	197	146	228	186	321	210	173
Sept.	261	192	187	155	177	184	148	230	185	327	210	175
Oct.	253	206	192	153	177	188	152	236	185	333	211	176
Nov.	250	205	193	153	178	196	153	242	185	326	211	176
Dec.	253	249	194	158	178	207	155	249	185	328	216	179
1951												
Jan.	264	192	203	172	185	220	161	253	186	341	222	182
Feb.	270	180	204	176	187	233	165	257	186	343	226	184
Mar.	272	195	205	177	188	221	167	257	186	343	226	184
Apr.	273	191	204	178	188	216	169	258	186	344	226	185
May	273	198	204	177	188	226	170	257	185	345	227	185
June	272	201	204	175	188	224	170	254	186	345	227	185

Index numbers from Bureau of Labor Statistics and rounded to the nearest whole number by Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The consumer price index is adjusted for "new unit bias" in rents beginning 1940; in addition, beginning 1950 all series are adjusted for expanded commodity coverage and revisions in both commodity and population weights. Detailed description of the adjustments are published in the April 1951 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

1/ Includes chicken and fish.

2/ Includes butter.

3/ Excludes butter.

SUPPLEMENT FOR 1950

TO

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1909-48

This supplement contains revisions for most of the tables published in the Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-48, Miscellaneous Publication No. 691, as revised and brought up to date in the Supplement for 1949, as well as comparable data for 1950. Corrections and revisions contained in the Supplement for 1949 are not repeated.

The tables with the revisions carry the same table numbers as the original tables and give page references to Miscellaneous Publication No. 691. Footnotes have not been repeated unless they have been revised since publication of the Supplement for 1949. Special notes carry letter references to indicate, for example, scattered corrections for previous years. The numerical references are to the original footnotes of M. P. No. 691. In general only the revised data are carried in these tables.

References are made to data in the tables in the main body of this issue of The National Food Situation when they contain the current information on the particular series under consideration. Such references are indicated by the letters NFS and the corresponding table number; references to other tables in the 1950 Supplement show only the table number. Current data for a few series have been omitted but are available upon request. All data for 1950 are preliminary.

Misc. Pub. No. 691 reference — Title of table

Page 5, Table 1. - Total food utilization: Source and distribution (Revisions begin in 1949--see NFS table 2.)

Page 6, Table 2. - Food supplies and distibution compared with domestic food production (Available upon request.)

Page 15, Table 3. - Volume of agricultural production for sale and for farm-home consumption, United States (See NFS table 1 for food production items; nonfood production indexes are available upon request.)

Page 16, Table 4. - Total and per capita volume of agricultural food production for sale and for farm-home consumption (Available upon request.)

Page 72, Table 7. - Meat, fish, poultry, and eggs: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight (Revisions begin in 1949--see NFS table 3.)

Page 73, Table 8. - Dairy productions: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight (Revisions begin in 1947--see table 56.)

Page 74, Table 9. - Fats and oils: Per capita consumption (Revisions begin in 1948--see table 57.)

Tables 10 and 32. - Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, by farm and retail weight

Commodity	Farm weight, Page 75, Table 10		Retail weight, Page 114, Table 32	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Apples	24.8	22.8	30.8	28.3
Citrus:				
Oranges	30.4	26.8	28.9	25.5
Tangerines	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8
Lemons	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.6
Limes	.1	.2	.1	.2
Grapefruit	10.8	8.2	10.3	7.8
Total citrus	47.4	41.0	45.0	38.9
Other fresh fruit:				
Apricots	.6	.3	.5	.3
Avacados	.3	.4	.3	.4
Bananas	18.6	17.1	17.1	15.7
Cherries	1.2	.9	1.1	.8
Cranberries	.4	.4	.4	.4
Figs	.1	.1	.1	.1
Grapes	5.5	5.6	5.0	5.0
Peaches	13.5	8.9	12.0	7.9
Pears	6.7	5.1	6.0	4.6
Pineapple	.7	.9	.6	.8
Plums and prunes	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.5
Strawberries	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2
Total other fresh fruit	52.8	44.9	47.8	40.7
All fresh fruit			123.6	107.9

Page 76, Table 11.- Canned fruits: Per capita consumption

Commodity	1949	1950	Commodity	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Apples and applesauce	1.7	2.2	Peaches	4.7	5.8
Apricots	1.1	1.1	Pears	1.4	1.5
Berries	.7	.3	Pineapple	2.5	2.8
Cherries	1.4	1.8	Plums and prunes	.5	.4
Cranberries	.5	.7	Olives	.5	.8
Figs	.1	.2	Citrus segments	.9	.8
Salad and cocktail	2.2	2.4	Total	18.2	20.8

Page 77, Table 12.- Canned fruit juices: Per capita consumption

Commodity	1948	1949	1950	Commodity	1948	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Berry	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Grapefruit	3.80	2.82	2.0
Apple	.25	.51	.6	Blended orange and grapefruit	2.29	1.84	1.0
Fruit nectar	.36	.56	.9	Lemon and lime	.08	.10	.1
Grape	.63	.56	.5	Tangerine	.16	.21	.2
Pineapple	2.12	2.14	2.0	Citrus concentrate	1.87	1.92	2.2
Prune	.74	.89	.9	Total	17.29	15.40	13.7
Orange	4.99	3.85	3.3				

Page 78, Table 13.- Frozen fruits: Per capita consumption

Commodity	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Blackberries	.04	.03	.08	.05	.14	.10	.14	.08	.1
Raspberries	.13	.14	.17	.08	.15	.21	.19	.16	.2
Strawberries	.58	.32	.33	.24	.38	.73	.78	.96	.9
Other berries	.09	.03	.19	.16	.24	.22	.24	.20	.3
Apples	.07	.11	.30	.49	.59	.34	.32	.28	.3
Apricots	.01	.04	.17	.40	.31	.14	.10	.06	.1
Cherries	.28	.27	.32	.26	.34	.56	.61	.50	.6
Peaches	.05	.10	.18	.38	.56	.31	.28	.17	.2
Citrus juice 2/					.07	.07	.09	.92	1.5
Miscellaneous	.13	.08	.26	.23	.28	.51	.23	.16	.1
Total	1.38	1.12	2.00	2.29	3.06	3.19	2.98	3.49	4.3

2/ Includes single strength and concentrated juice.

Page 79, Table 14. - Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years

Commodity	1947	1948	1949	1950	Commodity	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Prunes a/	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	Figs	.3	.3	.4	.3
Raisins	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	Peaches	.2	.2	.1	.1
Apples	.2	.1	.2	.2	Pears	-	-	-	-
Apricots	.1	.2	.2	.2					
Dates	.3	.4	.4	.6	Total a/	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.5

a/ Revisions as follows: 1941, Prunes 1.6 and Total 4.3; 1946, Prunes 1.6 and Total 4.6

Tables 15 and 33. - Fresh vegetables: Per capita consumption, by farm and retail weight

Commodity	Farm weight Page 80, Table 15		Retail weight Page 115, Table 33	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Leafy, green and yellow vegetables:				
Artichokes	.2	.2	.2	.2
Asparagus	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Lima beans (unshelled)	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Snap beans	9.5	9.2	8.5	8.2
Cabbage	35.4	39.8	30.1	33.8
Carrots	12.3	13.2	11.1	11.9
Kale	.4	.3	.3	.2
Lettuce and escarole	20.5	20.9	16.6	16.9
Green peas (unshelled)	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.9
Peppers	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4
Spinach	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.2
Minor	11.7	12.2	10.1	10.8
Total	101.9	108.0	87.4	92.9
Tomatoes	31.4	31.1	23.6	23.3
Other fresh vegetables:				
Beets	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.7
Cauliflower	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.4
Celery	12.7	13.0	10.9	11.2
Corn	13.2	14.1	11.4	12.1
Cucumbers	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.8
Eggplant	.5	.5	.4	.4
Garlic	.2	.2	.2	.2
Onions	23.6	24.6	20.3	21.2
Shallots	.1	.1	.1	.1
Minor	15.5	16.1	13.2	14.1
Total	78.2	81.0	67.4	70.2
Melons:				
Cantaloups	10.7	10.3	9.1	8.8
Watermelons	27.2	22.2	23.7	19.3
Total	37.9	32.5	32.8	28.1
Total fresh vegetables	249	253	211.2	214.5

Page 81, Table 16. - Canned vegetables, canned baby foods, and canned soups: Per capita consumption (net canned weight)

Commodity	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Canned vegetables:				
Corn	5.8	4.9	4.9	5.2
Peas	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.4
Tomatoes (whole)	3.8	4.4	4.6	5.1
Asparagus	.6	.7	.6	.7
Lima beans	.3	.4	.4	.6
Snap beans	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.4
Beets	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.6
Carrots	.4	.4	.3	.4
Pumpkin and squash	.6	.5	.5	.6
Spinach	1.1	1.0	1.1	.9
Pickles	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3
Sauerkraut	2.4	1.1	2.0	1.9
Tomato catsup and chili sauce	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.7
Tomato paste and sauce a/	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.2
Tomato pulp and puree	1.5	.5	.6	.7
Tomato and combination vegetable juices	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.9
Sweetpotatoes	.5	.3	.5	.7
Other a/	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.2
Total	39.8	37.0	38.3	41.5
Baby foods	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.4
Canned soup	7.2	8/ (7)	8/(7)	8/(7)

a/ Revisions in 1946 are as follows: Tomato paste and sauce revised to 3.0; Other revised to 1.0.

Page 82, Table 17. - Vegetables, frozen: Per capita consumption

Commodity	1950	Commodity	1950
	Pounds		Pounds
Asparagus	.12	Peas	.86
Snap beans	.35	Peas and carrots	.05
Lima beans	.51	Pumpkin and squash	.06
Broccoli	.22	Rhubarb	.02
Brussels sprouts	.09	Spinach	.37
Carrots	.07	Succotash	.05
Cauliflower	.09	Other	.20
Corn, cut and on cob	.25	Total	3.31

Tables 18 and 34.- Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and soya grits and flour: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight and approximate retail weight

Commodity	Primary distribution weight : Page 83, Table 18		Approximate retail weight : Page 116, Table 34	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Potatoes	108	103	100.4	95.8
Sweetpotatoes	14.3	14.7	12.3	12.6
Dry edible beans	7.0	8.6	7.0	8.6
Dry edible peas a/	.7	.6	.7	.6
Soya grits and flour			(.7)	(.9)

a/ Revised in 1948 from .7 to .8

Page 84, Table 19.- Wheat, rye, and rice for food: Total and per capita consumption, grain equivalent and products (Revisions begin in 1949 except for rice, which is revised beginning 1946 -- see table 60 and NFS table 3.)

Page 85, Table 20.- Corn, oats, and barley for food: Total and per capita consumption, grain equivalent and products (Revisions begin in 1950 -- see table 60 and NFS table 3.)

Page 86, Table 21.- Cane and beet sugar, coffee, tea and cocoa: Per capita consumption, primary distribution weight (Revisions begin in 1947 -- see tables 61 and 62.)

Page 87, Table 22.- Tree nuts, coconuts and peanuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years

Commodity	1948	1949	Commodity	1948	1949
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Tree nuts:					
Almonds	.28	.29	Coconut (dessicated)	.84	.83
Filberts	.09	.10			
Pecans	.44	.31	Peanuts	4.3	4.2
Walnuts	.38	.48			
Other	.48	.52			
Total	1.7	1.7			

Page 91, Table 23.- Per capita consumption of foods, by major food groups (price weighted basis)

(Index numbers 1935-39 = 100)

Food group	1949	1950	Food group	1949	1950
Total food	111	112	Sugar and sirups	96	97
Dairy products:			Fruits:		
Including butter	111	111	Fresh	94	83
Excluding butter	122	122	Canned fruits	119	135
Meats, poultry, fish	118	119	Canned juices	397	353
Eggs	128	132	Dried	80	78
Potatoes and sweet-potatoes	79	77	Total	110	102
Beans, peas, nuts	105	107	Vegetables:		
Fats and oils:			Fresh	107	110
Including butter	96	101	Canned	134	145
Excluding butter	114	121	Total	113	118
Flour and grain products	88	88	Coffee, tea, cocoa	124	111

Page 99, Table 25.- The national marketing bill for domestic civilian purchases of of farm food products, farm value, and retail value, by six major groups (In process of revision -- to be published in a forthcoming issue of the Marketing and Transportation Situation, BAE (processed).)

Page 109, Table 27.- Meats and game: Per capita consumption, retail weight

Commodity	1949	1950	Commodity	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Beef	50.2	49.8	Edible offal a/	10.2	10.2
Veal	7.9	7.2	Game	2.0	2.0
Lamb and mutton	3.6	3.6	Fat pork (bacon and saltside)	18.9	19.3
Lean pork	43.9	44.7			

a/ Figures for dates prior to 1949 should read as follows: 1934, 9.5; 1937, 8.8; 1938, 8.5; 1939, 8.8; 1940, 9.7; and 1948, 10.3.

Page 110, Table 28.- Fish: Per capita consumption (edible weight)

Commodity	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds
Fresh and frozen:		
Fish	4.8	(4.8)
Shellfish	1.6	(1.6)
Total	6.4	(6.4)
Canned:		
Salmon	1.5	(1.4)
Sardines (pilchards and herring)	1.0	(1.1)
Tuna	1.0	(1.2)
Shellfish	.2	(.2)
Other	.4	(.3)
Total	4.1	(4.2)
Cured	.9	(.8)
Total all fish	11.4	(11.4)

Page 111, Table 29.- Poultry and eggs: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight

Commodity	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds
Chicken	25.5	26.9
Turkey	4.2	5.0
Eggs	46.3	47.8

Page 112, Table 30.- Dairy products: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight

Commodity	Unit	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total, milk equivalent 2/	Quart			250	252
Total weight of individual products:	Pound	443	431	429	430
Fluid milk and cream:					
Fresh whole milk	do			300	300
Cream	do			12.0	12.0
Ice cream:					
Milk used	do		4.7	4.6	4.4
Cream used	do		4.5	4.4	4.2
Condensed whole milk:					
Sweetened	do	.9	.4	.6	.6
Unsweetened	do	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5
Evaporated whole milk	do	18.1	18.3	17.7	18.0
Cheese:					
American	do			5.3	5.4
Other	do		1.8	1.9	2.1
Cottage cheese	do	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.2
Skim milk consumed as such	do				14.0
Cultured buttermilk	do				12.0
Skim milk in chocolate drinks	do				8.2
Natural buttermilk	do				33.0
Dry whole milk	do			.2	.3
Dry skim milk (nonfat dry milk solids)	do			3.2	3.4
Whey	do		.1	.2	.2
Evaporated and condensed skim milk	do		5.1	5.2	5.2
Malted milk	do		.1	.1	.1
Sherbet	do			.6	.6
Frozen custard and malted	do			.2	.3
Ice milk	do		.6	.8	.8
Dry buttermilk	do			.2	.1

Note: Data are unchanged where figures are not given.

Page 113, Table 31.- Fats and oils: Per capita consumption, retail weight (Revisions begin in 1949 -- see NFS table 3.)

Page 114, Table 32.- Fresh fruit: Per capita consumption, retail weight (See table 10.)

Page 115, Table 33.- Fresh vegetables: Per capita consumption, retail weight (See table 15.)

Page 116, Table 34.- Potatoes, sweetpotatoes, dry edible beans, dry field peas, and soya grits and flour: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight (See table 18.)

Page 117, Table 35.- Vegetables from nonfarm-home gardens: Per capita consumption, rough approximations only (Estimates made for 1949 will apply for 1950.)

Page 118, Table 36.- Flour and other grain products: Per capita consumption (Revisions begin in 1949 except for rice, which is revised beginning 1946 -- see table 60c and NFS table 3.)

Page 119, Table 37.- Sugars, sirups, and beverages: Per capita consumption, approximate retail weight

Commodity	1949	1950	Commodity	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds
Sugar, refined 2/ a/	93.8	94.5	Honey	1.6	1.5
Cane sirup	1.0	.9	Corn sirup	8.5	9.1
Sorgo sirup	.6	.5			
Edible cane molasses	.4	.6	Coffee, roasted b/	15.6	13.5
Maple sugar and sirup	.2	.2	Tea	.6	.6
Refiners' sirup	.3	.3	Chocolate	2.9	3.2

a/ Revised as follows: 1947, 90.0 pounds; 1948, 94.4 pounds.
b/ Revision in 1948; 15.4 pounds.

Page 120, Table 38.- Approximate consumption of food per capita, retail-weight equivalent, by major food groups; total in pounds and in comparison with 1935-39 average

Commodity	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds
Dairy products, excluding butter	429	430
Eggs	46	48
Meats, poultry, and fish	160	162
Fats and oils, including fat cuts and butter	64	68
Dry beans and peas, nuts, soya products	15	17
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	116	112
Citrus fruit and tomatoes	11/101	11/ 97
Leafy green and yellow vegetables	111	117
Other vegetables and fruit	234	226
Grain products	169	170
Sugars and sirups	106	108
Coffee, tea, and cocoa	19	17
Total:		
Retail weight equivalent	1,570	1,572
Index (1935-39 = 100)	103	104

Note: Revisions prior to 1949 are insignificant.
11/ Includes frozen citrus juice on single strength basis.

Page 123, Table 39.- Nutrients available for consumption per capita per day. (Revisions begin 1949 -- see NFS table 4.)

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
		a.-Beef													
	1950	9,543	121	322	9,986	147	21	---	---	---	---	---	296	9,522	63.0
		b. -Veal													
	1950	1,216	16	10	1,242	14	2	---	---	---	---	---	34	1,192	7.9
		c. -Lamb and mutton													
	1948	750	19	3	772	26	5	---	---	---	---	---	5	736	5.0
Table 52	1949	607	26	4	637	14	3	---	---	---	---	---	10	610	4.1
Meat (carcass weight equivalent)	1950	599	14	3	616	10	2	---	---	---	---	---	6	598	4.0
Pages 145-147		d. -Pork (excluding lard)													
	1948	10,205	518	1	10,724	469	85	---	---	---	---	---	180	9,990	68.4
	1949	10,333	469	3	10,805	474	104	---	---	6	6	---	181	10,040	67.6
	1950	10,751	474	33	11,258	499	110	---	---	---	---	---	251	10,398	68.8
		e. -Total meat													
	1948	21,446	727	350	22,523	665	138	---	---	---	---	---	464	21,256	145.4
	1949	21,710	665	242	22,617	625	136	---	---	6	6	---	472	21,378	143.9
	1950	22,109	625	368	23,102	670	135	---	---	---	---	---	587	21,710	143.7
		Edible offals													
Table 53	1948	1,490	71	5	1,566	58	1	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,507	10.3
Edible offals	1949	1,507	58	9	1,574	62	2	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,510	10.2
Page 148	1950	1,530	62	9	1,601	59	3	---	---	---	---	---	5/	1,539	10.2
		a. -Fresh and frozen													
	1948	761.0	86.5	191.0	1,038.5	103.0	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	16.5	914.0	6.3
	1949 5/	765.0	103.0	198.2	1,066.2	98.8	5.2	---	---	---	---	---	17.6	944.6	6.4
		b. -Canned													
Table 54															
Commercial fish (edible weight)	1949 7/	514.1	50.0	264.5	828.6	67.5	140.6	---	---	---	---	---	8.6	611.9	4.1
Pages 149-150		c. -Cured													
	1949 5/	63.2	1.5	73.7	138.4	1.6	2.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	134.4	.9
		d. -Total fresh and processed													
	1948	1,309.4	88.2	497.9	1,895.5	154.5	97.5	3.2	---	7.4	4.2	---	36.0	1,603.3	11.0
	1949 5/	1,342.3	154.5	536.4	2,033.2	167.9	148.2	---	---	---	---	---	26.2	1,690.9	11.4

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SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
		a. -Chicken													
	1949	3,893	107	15	4,015	166	13	---	---	---	---	---	46	3,790	25.5
	1950	4,136	166	5	4,307	170	13	---	---	---	---	---	55	4,069	26.9
		b. -Turkey													
Table 55 Chicken, turkey and eggs Pages 151-152	1949	707	51	3	761	118	---	---	9	---	9	---	15	619	4.2
	1950	755	118	---	873	112	---	9	---	---	-9	---	15	755	5.0
		Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Mil.doz.	Number Lb.
		c. -Eggs													
	1948	5,056	73	2	5,131	73	25	142	91	73	22	a/170	140	4,701	386 48.2
	1949	5,191	73	8	5,272	53	20	91	264	30	203	a/210	62	4,724	381 47.7
	1950	5,504	53	20	5,577	53	21	264	210	266	212	a/215	109	4,967	394 49.3
	a/ Eggs used for hatching.														
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
		a. -All cheese (except full skim, cottage, pot and baker's													
	1948	1,098	147	24	1,269	148	94	---	---	---	---	---	22	1,005	6.9
	1949	1,200	148	32	1,380	168	103	---	23	---	23	---	10	1,076	7.2
	1950	1,172	168	56	1,396	181	34	23	10/31	24	32	---	12	1,137	7.5
	10/ Government stocks as reported in Cold Storage Report.														
		b. -Condensed and evaporated milk													
	1946	3,333	77	1	3,411	134	229	485	28	879	422	---	51	2,575	18.5
	1947	3,630	134	---	3,764	168	553	28	---	78	50	---	88	2,905	20.3
	1948	3,755	168	---	3,923	438	365	---	1	79	80	---	113	2,927	20.1
	1949	3,107	5/461	---	3,568	5/263	310	1	---	40	39	---	36	2,920	19.6
Table 56 Dairy products Pages 153-157	1950	3,233	263	---	3,496	176	159	---	---	38	38	---	74	3,049	20.1
	5/ Beginning 1949 includes cold storage holdings of bulbs condensed milk.														
		c. -Dry whole milk													
	1949	126	18	---	144	11	94	---	---	---	---	---	2	37	.25
	1950	129	11	---	140	10	77	---	---	---	---	---	7	46	.30
		d. -Dry skim milk													
	1949	934	44	5	983	49	31	17	251	53	287	---	134	482	3.2
	1950	845	49	3	897	22	34	251	290	285	324	8/6	4	507	3.4
	Note: Delete 6/ and 7/. 8/ Sold domestically by USDA for animal feed.														

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SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
						e. -Ice cream									
						Product weight									
	1948	2,651											120	2,531	17.3
	1949	2,561											120	2,441	16.4
	1950	2,483											120	2,363	15.6
						Net milk used									
	1948	6,592											300	6,292	43.0
	1949	6,448											300	6,148	41.4
	1950	6,270											300	5,970	39.5
Table 56, continued Dairy products Pages 153-157						f. -Total milk and fluid milk and cream									
						Total milk									
	1945	124,330	1,614	169	126,113	1,687	703	1,006	2,387	4,458	5,839	a/3,335	10,236	104,313	804
	1946	122,539	1,687	342	124,568	2,118	1,219	2,387	190	4,853	2,656	a/3,255	2,122	113,198	813
	1948	118,353	2,411	230	120,994	3,200	2,710	15	2	285	272	a/3,109	1,951	109,752	751
	1949	122,071	6/3,255	311	125,637	2,874	2,580	2	2,370	86	2,454	a/3,211	1,442	113,076	761
	1950	123,381	2,874	548	126,803	3,074	1,404	2,370	1,632	723	-15	a/3,382	1,692	117,266	776
							Fluid milk and cream								
	1949												300	57,085	384
	1950												350	58,100	385

6/ Cold storage holdings of condensed milk (bulk) included beginning 1949

a/ Milk fed to calves.

						a. -Butter									
	1949	1,694	32	---	1,726	26	6	---	25/107	---	25/107	a/---	32	1,555	10.5
	1950	1,666	26	---	1,692	39	5	25/107	26/ 66	20	-21	a/---	34	1,635	10.8

Note: Delete 8/ and the reference on USDA deliveries in 1943.

25/ Includes 10 million pounds for distribution to school lunch program in 1950. 26/Government stocks as reported in Cold Storage Report.

a/ Use in margarine.

						b. - Lard and rendered pork fat									
	1945	2,066	122	---	2,188	70	101	334	59	477	202	b/112	194	1,509	11.6
	1949	2,552	173	4/	2,725	131	14/628	---	---	10	10	b/156	50	1,750	11.8
	1950	2,645	131	4/	2,776	118	14/351	---	9	161	170	b/256	32	1,849	12.2

Table 57, Fats and oils Pages 158-160

b/ Use in margarine, shortening and nonfood products.

						c. -Margarine, actual weight									
	1949	862	c/---	---	862	---	14/7	---	---	---	---	---	4	851	5.7
	1950	937	c/---	---	937	---	14/7	---	---	---	---	---	13	917	6.1

c/ Apparent change in stocks during year.

						d.-Shortening									
	1949	1,487	67	4/	1,554	82	14/25	---	---	---	---	---	12	1,435	9.6
	1950	1,709	82	4/	1,791	104	14/13	---	---	---	---	---	20	1,654	11.0
						e.-Other edible fats and oils									
	1948	1,274	463	40	1,777	582	118	---	1	11	12	---	13	1,052	7.2
	1949	1,785	582	20	2,387	613	419	1	17	110	126	---	69	1,160	7.8
	1950	1,597	613	79	2,289	489	292	17	1	199	183	---	22	1,303	8.6

- Continued

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
		f.-Total fats and oils													
Table 57, continued Fats and oils Pages 158-160	1948	7,316	697 d/--	40	8,053	854	14/ 394	8	1	50	43	e/ 122	118	6,522	f/ 44.6
	1949	8,221	854 d/--	20	9,095	852	14/1,084	1	124	120	243	e/ 156	166	6,594	f/ 44.4
	1950	8,381	852 d/--	79	9,312	750	14/ 667	124	76	380	332	e/ 256	119	7,188	f/ 47.6
	d/ Apparent change in margarine stocks.														
	e/ Duplication among products.														
	f/ Per capita consumption on fat content basis is as follows: 1948, 42.6 lb.; 1949, 42.3 lb.; and 1950, 45.5 lb.														
	a.-Citrus used fresh														
	1949	7,677	--	27	7,704	--	578	--	--	--	--	--	83	7,043	47.4
	1950	6,781	--	35	6,816	--	550	--	--	--	--	--	66	6,200	41.0
	b.- Apples used fresh														
	1949	4,113	855	76	5,044	1,232	91	--	--	--	--	--	36	3,685	24.8
	1950	3,848	1,232	107	5,187	1,568	144	--	--	--	--	--	36	3,439	22.8
	c.- Other fruits used fresh														
Table 58 Fruits Pages 161-166	1949	5,065	77	2,920	8,062	71	125	--	--	--	--	--	25	7,841	52.8
	1950	4,192	71	2,781	7,044	73	170	--	--	--	--	--	23	6,778	44.9
	d.-Total fruits used fresh														
	1949	16,855	932	3,023	20,810	1,303	794	--	--	--	--	--	144	18,569	125.0
	1950	14,821	1,303	2,923	19,047	1,641	864	--	--	--	--	--	125	16,417	108.7
	e.-Canned fruits														
	1949	2,587	1,859	13/588	5,034	2,133	14/ 94	--	--	--	--	--	99	2,708	18.2
	1950	2,693	2,133	13/607	5,433	2,078	14/101	--	--	--	--	--	114	3,140	20.8
	13/ Includes estimate of canned pineapple shipped from Hawaii.														
	14/ Includes estimate of shipments to Hawaii and Alaska.														
	f.-Canned fruit juices														
	1948	2,465	6/309	9/339	3,113	278	10/176	--	--	--	--	--	132	2,527	17.3
	1949	2,121	278	9/361	2,760	160	10/232	--	--	--	--	--	79	2,289	15.4
	1950	2,078	160	9/365	2,603	294	10/204	--	--	--	--	--	29	2,076	13.7
	Note: In supplement for 1949, USDA net purchases for export reads 395; should read 359.														
	9/ Includes an estimate of pineapple juice shipped from Hawaii.														
	10/Includes estimates of shipments to Hawaii and Alaska.														

- Continued

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
		g.- Frozen fruits, including frozen fruit juices													
	1942	196	178	3	377	188	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	183	1.4
	....														
	1946	530	376	4	910	471	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	436	3.1
	1947	354	471	5	830	369	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	458	3.2
	1948	405	369	4	778	336	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	435	3.0
	1949	488	336	7	831	301	1	--	--	--	--	--	11	518	3.5
Table 58, continued Fruit Pages 161-166	1950	785	301	9	1,095	436	1	--	--	--	--	--	15	643	4.3
		h.- Dried fruit													
	1941	904	231	17	1,152	165	78	--	20	258	278	--	65	566	4.3
	....														
	1946	998	44	47	1,089	120	295	1	2	1	2	--	20	652	4.6
	1947	1,136	120	26	1,282	65	117	2	119	21	138	--	11/385	577	4.0
	1948	918	65	35	1,018	72	121	119	126	107	114	--	11/ 96	615	4.2
	1949	971	72	35	1,078	73	268	126	0	34	12/-92	13/50	11/ 91	688	4.6

11/ Includes quantities for civilian feeding in areas occupied by our armed forces: 1947, 372 million pounds; 1948, 86 million; 1949, 90 million.
12/ 90 million pounds transferred to military for civilian feeding.
13/ Nonfood use.

		a.- Fresh vegetables													
	1943	a/31,793	533	433	32,759	338	87	--	--	10	10	b/75	1,408	30,841	238
	....														
	1948	a/38,511	338	508	39,357	592	250	--	--	--	--	b/195	203	38,117	261
	1949	a/37,257	592	415	38,264	483	353	--	--	--	--	b/169	195	37,064	249
	1950	a/38,874	483	383	39,740	585	526	--	--	--	--	b/273	192	38,164	253

a/ Commercial production included in the total for each year is as follows: 1943, 12,757; 1948, 16,238; 1949, 16,081; and 1950, 16,486 mil. lb.
b/ Shrinkage and waste.

Table 59 Vegetables Pages 167-173

		b.- Canned vegetables													
	1944	6,364	4,272	2	10,638	8/4,139	73	308	153	223	68	--	1,934	4,424	34.2
	....														
	1947	6,123	10/4,397	19	10,539	11/4,384	217	3	3	2	2	--	229	5,707	39.8
	1948	5,824	4,243	38	10,105	4,333	121	3	--	2	- 1	--	246	5,406	37.0
	1949	6,069	4,333	39	10,441	11/4,436	108	--	--	1	1	--	211	5,685	38.3
	1950	5,859	4,285	80	10,224	3,702	113	--	--	--	--	--	131	6,278	41.5

11/ (Revised) Differences in ending stocks in 1924, 1929, 1930, 1946, 1947 and 1949, and beginning stocks the following years are due to changes in coverage. For each year beginning and ending stocks are comparable.

		c. Baby foods													
	1950	547	231	--	778	255	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	518	a/48.1 3.4

Note: Consumption per child under 3 revised as follows: 1946 from 45.4 to 45.3; 1948, from 50.3 to 50.1.
a/ Pounds per child under 3.

- Continued

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
	d.- Canned soups - No additional data are available														
	e.- Frozen vegetables														
	1950	587.1	371.0	--	958.1	425.2	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	31.0	500.6	3.31
		Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
	f.- Potatoes														
	1948	454.7	151.8	6.2	612.7	164.2	6.3	--	--	.8	--	a/	5/12.9	273.0	112
	1949	411.6	164.2	9.6	585.4	178.6	5.0	--	--	--	--	a/	5.5	268.7	108
	1950	439.5	178.6	6.6	624.7	187.8	5.7	--	--	7.7	--	a/	5.3	260.5	103
Table 59, continued Vegetables Pages 167-173															
	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Thous. bu.	Lb.
	g.-Sweetpotatoes														
	1949	55,368	15,543	--	70,911	16,756	112	--	--	--	--	a/	164	38,558	14.3
	1950	58,729	16,756	--	75,485	17,238	174	--	--	--	--	a/	196	40,421	14.7
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
	h.- Dry edible beans (cleaned basis)														
	1949	2,005	1,164	36	3,205	1,321	123	--	479	14	493	a/146	88	1,034	7.0
	1950	1,513	1,321	35	2,869	999	164	479	683	43	247	a/138	17	1,304	8.6
	i.-Dry peas (cleaned basis)														
	1948	326	146	9	481	89	39	--	36	23	59	a/ 118	56	120	.8
	1949	296	89	12	397	44	36	36	90	--	54	a/ 128	36	99	.7

a/ Data for other items are as follows:

	1948	1949	1950
Feed, seed and waste	127.0	100.6	140.8
Used for processing:			
Starch, flour, and glucose	2/ 26.8	2/26.0	2/15.2
Canned	.9	.8	.9
Dehydrated:			
Department of Agriculture	--	--	--
Military	.8	.2	.8

a/ Data for other items are as follows:

	1949	1950
Feed and waste	10,656	11,867
Seed	2,840	3,134
Processed:		
Starch	---	--
Canned	1,815	2,455
Dehydrated	10	--

a/ Seed.

a/ Feed, seed, and waste.

- Continued

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table and page number: Table 60 Grains Pages 174-179

Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
a.-Wheat														
1949	1,141	868	1	2,010	909	70	3	0	a/166	a/163	b/ 215	176	477	193
1950	1,027	909	4	1,940	1,000	137	0	0	a/ 76	a/ 76	b/ 202	38	487	194

a/ Includes Department of Agriculture exports and shipments of wheat and products other than flour as follows: 1949, 155 million bushels; 1950, 76 million bushels.
b/ Nonfood.

b.-Rye														
1950	23.0	17.4	3.4	43.8	19.0	5/3.3	--	--	--	--	a/16.6	--	4.9	1.8

5/ (Revised) Includes about 1 million bushels for civilian relief feeding in areas occupied by our armed forces in 1945 and 1948, 3.3 million bushels in 1949 and 0.5 million in 1950.
a/ Nonfood use.

	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
c.-Rice														
1946	2,044	52	2	2,098	48	667	25	37	359	371	a/278	192	542	4.0
1947	2,189	48	--	2,237	29	635	37	16	386	365	a/466	70	672	4.7
1948	2,290	29	--	2,319	26	963	16	1	253	238	a/280	93	719	5.0
1949	2,503	26	--	2,529	73	1,142	1	--	69	68	a/470	43	733	5.0
1950	2,642	73	--	2,715	135	1,319	--	--	7	7	a/440	69	745	5.0

a/ Nonfood use.

	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
d.-Corn														
1949	3,115	2,641	1	a/2,951	2,806	118	--	--	--	--	b/2,677	22	134	50.5
1950	2,845	2,806	1	a/2,988	2,664	102	--	--	--	--	b/2,744	2	140	51.9

a/ Total use in year.
b/ Other than food.

e.-Oats															
1949	1,329	975	17	a/1,440	881	25	--	--	--	--	b/1,380	2	33	7.1	c/2.9
1950	1,465	881	20	a/1,397	969	6	--	--	--	--	b/1,357	--	34	7.2	c/3.0

a/ Total use in year.
b/ Other than food.
c/ Per capita consumption of oatmeal.

- Continued

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION TABLES (CONTINUED)

Table and page number	Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Beginning commercial stocks	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Distribution: Ending commercial stocks	Distribution: Commercial exports and shipments	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Beginning stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Ending stocks	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Deliveries	Distribution: Department of Agriculture: Net purchases for export	Distribution: Other (see footnote)	Domestic disappearance: Military	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Civilian per capita
		Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Mil.bu.	Lb.
		f.-Barley													
Table 60, continued Grains Pages 174-179	1949	237	231	15	a/ 290	193	15	--	--	--	--	b/ 253	16	6	c/2.0 d/1.5
	1950	301	193	17	a/ 267	244	14	--	--	--	--	b/ 240	6	7	c/2.2 d/1.6
	a/ Total use in year. b/ Other than food. c/ Grain equivalent. d/ Malt equivalent.														
		1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Lb.
		Sugar													
Table 61 Sugar; cane and beet, raw value Page 180	1947	2,158	1,452	a/4,219 b/1,812	9,641	1,939	236	--	--	--	--	--	10/114	7,352	c/ 91.1
	1948	1,917	1,939	a/3,320 b/1,734	8,910	1,497	118	--	--	--	--	--	11/ 76	7,219	c/ 95.6
	1949	2,112	1,497	a/3,809 b/1,894	9,312	1,759	60	--	--	--	--	--	58	7,435	c/ 94.9
	1950	2,460	1,759	a/3,781 b/2,081	10,081	1,836	60	--	--	--	--	--	65	8,120	c/ 95.5
	Note: Estimates of total civilian disappearance adjusted for changes in invisible stocks are as follows (in thousand tons, raw basis): 1947, 6,997; 1948, 7,474; 1949, 7,547; 1950, 7,719. a/ Receipts from foreign sources. b/ Receipts from territories. c/ Refined basis.														
		Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
		a.-Coffee													
Table 62 Beverages Pages 181-183	1948	--	456.3	2,755.6	3,211.9	8/490.5	22.4	--	--	--	--	--	23.7	2,675.3	18.3
	1949	--	8/490.5	2,907.9	3,398.4	8/533.1	19.7	--	--	--	--	--	84.0	2,761.6	18.6
	1950	--	533.1	2,431.3	2,964.4	458.1	9.2	--	--	--	--	--	53.0	2,434.1	16.1
	8/ Estimate based on January 1 stocks reported to the Bureau of the Census.														
		b.-Tea													
	1950	--	40	115	155	55	4/	--	--	--	--	--	2	98	.6
		c.- Cocoa beans													
	1949	--	7	634	641	40	4	--	--	--	--	--	6	591	4.0
	1950	--	40	638	678	10	5	--	--	--	--	--	10	653	4.3
		Tree nuts													
	1948	401	--	293	694	--	13	--	--	--	--	a/	5/	681	4.6
	1949	413	--	283	696	--	14	--	--	--	--	a/	5/	682	4.5
Table 63 Tree nuts Page 184	a/ Data for other items are as follows:														
										1948	1949				
	Loss in shelling									433	425				
	Civilian disappearance (shelled basis):														
	Total									248	257				
	Per capita									1.7	1.7				
		Peanuts (kernel basis)													
	1949	a/1,333	84	10/	1,417	79	93	--	--	--	--	b/	5	637	4.2
	1950	a/1,393	79	10/	1,472	120	50	--	--	--	--	b/	20	647	4.3
Table 64 Peanuts Page 185	a/ Production picked and threshed farmers stocks basis: 1949, 1,876 million pounds; 1950, 2,019 million pounds. b/ Data for other items are as follows:														
										1949	1950				
	Adjustment									45	25				
	Seed, feed and farm loss									123	120				
	Crushed for oil									435	490				

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OCT 31 1951

1952 OUTLOOK ISSUE
FOR RELEASE OCT. 30, A. M.

THE National Food SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NFS-58 BAE OCT.-DEC. 1951

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 23, 1951

SUMMARY

Slightly larger food supplies per person for U. S. civilians are in prospect for 1952. Some increase in output is expected for several of the livestock products, and, if weather is normal, the output of food crops will be up next year. Some further small rise in food prices may occur but any such changes are more likely to be due to increases in handling charges than to the farm supply situation. Prices received by farmers for farm foodstuffs in 1952 are expected to be about the same as in 1951.

The near-record number of livestock on farms is expected to permit an increase in the output of beef and veal, lamb and mutton, and poultry products in 1952. Production of vegetables, some fruits, and vegetable oils probably will rise if growing conditions are more favorable than in 1951. With world supplies of the principal staple foods somewhat larger than in 1950-51, exports from the United States in 1951-52 may not reach the near-record total shipped this past year. Although some increases in procurement of major foods for our armed forces are likely, current indications are that they probably will not be so large as to offset expected increases in total supplies.

The prospective favorable supply situation will temper the upward pressure on food prices of both military and civilian demand. Domestic consumer demand for food probably will rise somewhat due to anticipated further increases in disposable incomes and the likelihood of restrictions on supplies of some nonfood items.

During the remainder of 1951, the food situation will be generally similar to that of a year earlier but with some changes in individual items. These include relatively minor increases in consumption of poultry, eggs, fishery products, pork, and fluid milk but reduced disappearance of butter and other fats and oils into civilian distribution, and smaller supplies of fresh vegetables and good quality potatoes.

Looking ahead into 1952, the prospects are for increases in civilian consumption per person of poultry products, beef, fluid milk, ice cream, fats and oils except butter, fresh vegetables, frozen fruits and fruit juices, and dried fruits when compared with per capita rates of consumption in 1951. Further declines in the consumption of butter, and of sweetpotatoes from the 1951 crop, are in the offing.

Table 1.- Volume of agricultural production for sale and for farm home consumption and civilian per capita food consumption, 1941, 1945-50 and preliminary estimates for 1951, with percentage comparisons

(Index numbers, 1935-39 = 100)

Item	1941	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951 Prel. 1/	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Food grains 2/	131	155	164	197	189	166	149	147	99
Truck crops 3/	116	142	152	140	143	144	147	156	106
Fruits and nuts 4/	113	113	133	126	115	122	124	131	106
Vegetables, excluding truck crops 5/	100	110	128	107	124	115	116	91	78
Sugar crops 6/	97	94	103	110	91	93	114	96	84
Total food crops 7/	116	130	144	147	144	137	134	131	98
Meat animals 8/	117	147	145	145	134	139	141	143	101
Poultry 9/	120	170	160	157	153	170	182	191	105
Dairy products 10/	110	119	119	117	114	117	118	118	100
Total food livestock	115	142	139	138	131	138	142	144	101
Food production	115	139	140	140	134	138	140	141	101
Agricultural production, food and nonfood	113	134	137	136	138	141	138	144	104
Civilian per capita food consumption	109	114	119	115	111	111	111	113	102

1/ Production estimates are based on preliminary crop indications as of October 1, and estimated marketings and home consumption of livestock and livestock products for the calendar year 1951. 2/ Includes wheat, rye, rice, and buckwheat. 3/ Includes truck crops for market (artichokes, asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloupe, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, onions, peas, peppers, spinach, tomatoes and watermelons) and truck crops for processing (asparagus, lima beans, snap beans, beets, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, spinach, and tomatoes). 4/ Includes apples, peaches, pears, cherries, apricots, grapes, strawberries, cranberries, oranges, grapefruit, lemons, olives, dried California figs, fresh and dried plums, almonds, pecans, and walnuts. 5/ Includes dry edible beans, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. 6/ Includes sugar beets, sugarcane for sugar, sugarcane sirup, sorgo sirup, maple sugar, and maple sirup. 7/ Includes peanuts in addition to the other crops. 8/ Includes cattle and calves, sheep and lambs, and hogs. 9/ Includes eggs, chickens, turkeys, and broilers. 10/ Includes wholesale milk, retail milk, butterfat, farm butter, and farm consumption of dairy products.

Table 2.- Total food utilization: Source and distribution, 1935-39 average and 1940 to 1951 1/

Year	Source of total food					Distribution						
	Total food utilization	Food production	Imports	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Civilian	Military, including military civilian feeding	Department of Agriculture 2/ Net purchases	Deliveries	Reduction in stocks	Increase in stocks	Commercial exports and shipments 3/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
	Section a. Percentage of food utilization in each year											
1935-39 av.	100.0	93.9	6.1			97.7		-.2		.2		2.5
1940	100.0	95.1	5.5		.6	98.0						2.0
1941	100.0	94.4	5.8		.2	93.8	2.0	2.4	1.9		.5	1.8
1942	100.0	94.2	3.7	2.1		87.2	5.8	5.9	4.5		1.4	1.1
1943	100.0	95.8	4.8		.6	81.4	9.6	8.1	7.1		1.0	.9
1944	100.0	94.0	5.0	1.0		79.7	13.2	6.0	6.5	.5		1.1
1945	100.0	95.7	4.8		.5	82.3	4/ 12.0	4.2	5.2	1.0		1.5
1946	100.0	96.1	4.3		.4	89.7	4/ 3.2	4.4	5.2	.8		2.7
1947	100.0	95.4	4.8		.2	89.7	4/ 3.3	2.9	2.8		.1	4.1
1948	100.0	94.8	5.1	.1		91.4	4/ 3.5	2.1	2.2	.1		3.0
1949	100.0	95.4	5.0		.4	91.1	4/ 3.2	2.4	1.6		.8	3.3
1950	100.0	95.0	5.2		.2	93.2	4/ 2.0	1.5	1.4		.1	3.3
1951 Prel.	100.0	94.5	5.4	.1		90.2	4/ 4.0	1.1	1.8	.7		4.7
	Section b. Percentage of 1935-39 food utilization											
1935-39 av.	100.0	93.9	6.1			97.7		-.2		.2		2.5
1940	109.6	104.2	6.0		.6	107.4						2.2
1941	114.4	108.0	6.7		.3	107.3	2.3	2.7	2..		.5	2.1
1942	125.6	118.3	4.7	2.6		109.5	7.3	7.4	5.6		1.8	1.4
1943	131.3	125.8	6.3		.8	106.9	12.7	10.6	9.3		1.3	1.1
1944	139.9	131.5	7.0	1.4		111.4	18.4	8.5	9.1	.6		1.6
1945	136.4	130.5	6.6		.7	112.2	4/ 16.4	5.7	7.1	1.4		2.1
1946	136.7	131.5	5.8		.6	122.6	4/ 4.3	6.1	7.1	1.0		3.7
1947	137.7	131.4	6.6		.3	123.7	4/ 4.5	3.9	3.8		.1	5.6
1948	132.8	125.8	6.9	.1		121.4	4/ 4.7	2.7	2.8	.1		4.0
1949	135.9	129.6	6.9		.6	123.9	4/ 4.3	3.2	2.2		1.0	4.5
1950	138.3	131.5	7.2		.4	129.0	4/ 2.7	2.1	2.0		.1	4.5
1951 Prel.	140.1	132.4	7.5	.2		126.5	4/ 5.5	1.5	2.5	1.0		6.6

1/ The upper section of the table divides the total utilization in each year (1) according to the source of the food and (2) according to its distribution. Both the total utilization figures and the break-down are on an index number basis, that is, they represent quantities weighted by average farm prices in the period 1935-39. The utilization figure includes both domestically produced and imported foods. The lower section contains the same data expressed as a percentage of total food utilization in 1935-39 instead of total utilization each year. 2/ The quantities assigned to the Department of Agriculture are food for lend-lease, relief, and purchases for foreign governments, except meat transactions in the drought years. These quantities are measured (1) in terms of Department of Agriculture purchases from commercial channels and (2) in terms of shipments out of the country. When measured in terms of purchases, additions to Department of Agriculture stocks are included. When measured in terms of shipments, additions to stocks are shown separately. When Department of Agriculture shipments were smaller than the total quantities purchased, stocks were built up; and vice versa. 3/ For the war years, these data indicate the commerical portion of exports and shipments, which is total exports and shipments minus the exports assignable to the Department of Agriculture. 4/ Including procurement for relief feeding in areas occupied by our armed forces.

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RETAIL FOOD PRICES

Retail prices of food next year probably will average slightly higher than in 1951. Civilian demand for food is expected to continue strong in 1952 mainly as a result of the anticipated increase in consumer incomes. Military purchases of food will be larger than in calendar 1951, but exports may decline. No strong upward pressure on retail food prices is in prospect unless the international situation tightens and another wave of "scare buying" develops. The most important deterrent to an upswing in prices will be the anticipated large food supplies. Price controls on some items will also contribute to keeping the general level of retail food prices fairly stable, as will increased taxes on consumer incomes and wage controls.

General economic activity, employment, and consumer disposable income are likely to be higher in 1952 than this year. The continued build-up in expenditures for the nation's defense is the most important factor in the economic outlook for next year. Total employment and wage rates are expected to rise somewhat, but at a diminished rate compared with 1951, and with higher taxes in prospect, consumer disposable incomes may show a considerably smaller gain than during this year.

The continued expansion of the defense effort probably will result in a still larger diversion of raw materials and production facilities from some types of civilian goods than occurred in 1951. This would prevent any expansion and may bring about some contraction in the supply of consumer durable goods next year. Consequently a larger proportion of consumer incomes might go into savings (including the reduction of consumer debt) or be channeled to food and other non-durable goods and services.

Military and export takings of food next year will continue as an important element in the domestic price picture. Food procurement by U. S. military agencies will be large in 1952, but the increase from this year will not be as great as that which occurred between 1950 and 1951. Exports of food, on the other hand, may decline especially if the international situation remains relatively unchanged and food production abroad materializes as anticipated.

NUTRITIONAL OUTLOOK 1/

Per capita supplies of most of the major nutrients available to civilians in 1952 probably will average slightly higher than in 1951. This increase in the supplies of nutrients reflects, in general, the expected over-all increase in the level of domestic food consumption next year.

From the peak year of 1946 extending through 1949, there occurred a downward movement in the supplies of major nutrients available for consumption. In 1950, this movement was reversed and although the record quantity of 1946 will not be attained in 1952, available supplies will still be well above the perwar (1935-39) average level.

1/ Perpared by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics.

Table 3.- Apparent civilian consumption of major food commodities on a per capita basis, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1946, 1949, 1950, and estimates for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/ (primary distribution weight)

Commodity	Average 1935-39	1941	1946	1949	1950	1951 Prel.	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent
Meats (carcass weight)-Total	126.2	142.8	153.4	143.9	143.7	141	112	98
Beef	55.2	60.5	61.3	63.5	63.0	58	105	92
Veal	8.1	7.6	9.9	8.7	7.9	7	86	89
Lamb and mutton	6.8	6.8	6.6	4.1	4.0	3	44	75
Pork (excluding lard)	56.1	67.9	75.6	67.6	68.8	73	130	106
Fish (edible weight)-Total	11.1	11.8	11.0	11.4	11.4	11.4	103	100
Fresh and frozen	5.3	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	2/	---	---
Canned 3/	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.1	4.2	2/	---	---
Cured	1.0	.8	1.0	.9	.8	2/	---	---
Poultry products								
Eggs 4/	37.3	38.9	46.8	47.7	49.4	52.9	142	107
Chicken (dressed weight)	17.9	20.5	25.4	25.5	27.0	29.7	166	110
Turkey (dressed weight)	2.6	3.5	4.5	4.2	5.0	5.5	212	110
Dairy products								
Total milk (whole milk equivalent)	801	808	813	761	776	757	95	98
Cheese	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.5	136	100
Condensed and evaporated milk	16.7	18.4	18.5	19.6	20.1	18.6	111	93
Fluid milk and cream	340	352	423	384	385	395	116	103
Fats and oils-Total, fat content 5/	44.7	47.4	39.7	42.3	45.5	43.2	97	95
Butter, farm and factory (actual weight)	16.7	16.0	10.5	10.5	10.8	9.7	58	90
Lard	11.0	13.7	11.8	11.8	12.2	12.5	114	102
Margarine (actual weight)	2.9	2.7	3.8	5.7	6.1	6.7	231	110
Shortening	11.7	10.3	10.1	9.6	11.0	9.2	79	84
Other edible fats and oils	6.3	8.3	6.2	7.8	8.6	8.2	130	95
Fruits								
Fresh - total	138.5	148.5	138.3	125.0	108.6	119.3	86	110
Citrus	48.9	57.4	58.7	47.4	40.9	45.1	92	110
Apples (commercial)	30.4	31.5	23.2	24.8	22.8	24.9	82	109
Other (excluding melons)	59.2	59.6	56.4	52.8	44.9	49.3	83	110
Processed								
Canned fruit	14.9	17.8	21.8	18.2	20.9	19.7	132	94
Canned juices	3.9	8.5	17.7	15.4	13.7	15.5	397	113
Frozen	.8	1.3	3.1	3.5	4.3	4.8	600	112
Dried	5.8	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6	79	107
Vegetables								
Fresh	235	242	272	249	253	251	107	99
Canned	29.9	37.1	46.5	38.3	41.7	41.5	139	100
Frozen	.4	.7	2.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	875	106
Potatoes	131	129	127	108	103	104	79	101
Sweetpotatoes	21.4	18.3	18.2	14.3	14.7	10.1	47	69
Dry edible beans	8.8	8.8	8.7	7.0	8.5	8.9	101	105
Dry field peas	.6	.5	.8	.4	.7	.7	117	100
Sugar, refined	97.0	103.7	74.4	94.9	95.5	7/95-98	99	101
Grains								
Corn products:								
Corn meal	22.9	20.5	15.9	13.5	13.5	13.5	59	100
Corn sirup	7.6	8.5	11.8	8.5	9.1	9.5	125	104
Corn starch	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	154	105
Corn sugar	2.7	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.5	167	100
Breakfast cereals	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	94	100
Hominy	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	193	100
Oatmeal	3.9	4.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	77	100
Barley food products 8/	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	114	100
Wheat:								
Flour 9/	159	155	156	135	133	133	84	100
Breakfast cereals	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	89	100
Rye flour	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.5	68	107
Rice milled	5.6	5.8	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.7	102	114
Beverages								
Coffee 10/	14.0	15.8	19.9	18.6	16.1	16.6	119	103
Tea	.67	.78	.57	.59	.65	.7	104	108
Cocoa beans	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.4	100	102
Peanuts (shelled)	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	102	102

Population estimates used to obtain per capita consumption figures are official Census estimates of total population adjusted for underenumeration of children under 5 and for military personnel not eating out of civilian supplies. 1/ Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on a pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruit and vegetables on pack year in 1935-39 and 1941. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. 2/ Not available. 3/ Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 4/ In terms of number of eggs, the apparent per capita consumption was 298 in 1935-39, 311 in 1941, 374 in 1946, 381 in 1949, 395 in 1950, and 406 estimated for 1951. 5/ Computed from unrounded data. 6/ Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. 7/ Based on the U. S. domestic requirements of 7,900 thousand tons (raw value) as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. 8/ All barley food products in terms of malt equivalent. 9/ Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. 10/ Green bean basis.

The change in quantities of most of the major nutrients is expected to be small, with a slightly larger rise indicated for vitamin A than for other nutrients. The increase in supplies of vitamin A from the lowest level since 1950 is mainly dependent on the recovery of sweetpotato consumption from the record low of 1951, which is in turn dependent on a larger crop next year.

The slightly higher consumption in prospect for fluid milk during 1952 will result in a small rise in the calcium content of civilian diets. This is significant in view of the continued downward trend in the supply of this nutrient since 1946. Riboflavin is expected to be up slightly because of a greater consumption of fluid milk and meat. The prospective increase in meat consumption also will be reflected in the slightly larger available supplies of protein and niacin in civilian diets.

An anticipated small increase in the consumption of eggs in 1952 over a year earlier will contribute to the correspondingly small rise in available supplies of iron, thiamine, and riboflavin.

Unless citrus consumption increases, the supplies of ascorbic acid may decline slightly in 1952.

Table 4.- Nutrients available for civilian consumption per capita per day, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1946, 1949, 1950 and estimates for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/

Nutrients	Units	Average 1935-39	1941	1946	1949	1950	1951 Prel.	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Food energy	Cal.	3,280	3,430	3,390	3,230	3,280	3,280	100	100
Protein	Grams	89	94	104	94	95	94	106	99
Fat	Grams	132	144	147	141	145	145	110	100
Carbohydrate	Grams	431	440	417	401	404	404	94	100
Calcium	Grams	.94	.99	1.15	1.05	1.06	1.07	114	101
Iron	Mg.	13.6	14.4	18.6	16.5	16.5	16.6	122	101
Vitamin A value	I.U.	8,100	8,400	9,500	8,600	8,700	8,300	102	95
Thiamine	Mg.	1.43	1.63	2.18	1.90	1.92	1.94	136	101
Riboflavin	Mg.	1.86	1.97	2.58	2.34	2.34	2.36	127	101
Niacin	Mg.	15.2	16.7	21.3	19.0	19.0	19.1	126	101
Ascorbic acid	Mg.	115	123	137	121	120	123	107	102

1/ Data computed by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics on the basis of estimates of apparent civilian consumption (retail basis) including estimates of consumption from urban gardens, supplied by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. No deductions have been made in the nutrient estimates for the loss or waste in the home or for the destruction or loss of nutrients during the preparation of food. Deductions have been made for inedible refuse. The data for 1946-51 for iron, thiamine riboflavin, and niacin include the amounts of these nutrients added to prepared cereals, bread and white flour.

COMMODITY REVIEWS

Meat

Marketings of all major classes of livestock will be seasonally large in the fourth quarter of 1951, and total meat production during these months may be somewhat greater than that of a year earlier. Consequently, civilian consumption per capita of meat during the remainder of this year probably will be a little larger than in the same months in 1950. The increase in consumption will be almost entirely in pork. The retail prices of beef, veal, and lamb and mutton during the next few months are not expected to change much from present levels; pork prices probably will decline in response to increased supplies.

Prospects are that meat supplies next year will be sufficiently large to enable civilians to consume somewhat more meat per person than in 1951 even though military purchases of meat may be a little larger. If cattle marketings for slaughter in 1952 materialize as currently anticipated, beef and veal production may be around 10 percent larger than in 1951 and civilians would have several pounds more per person than the 58 pounds estimated to be consumed this year. Civilians are likely to have about as much pork per person next year as in 1951. Consumption of lamb and mutton probably will be up somewhat from the estimated 3 pounds per person this year, which is a record low and less than half the consumption rate of 6 years ago.

The prospective higher rate of civilian consumption of meat from now until the end of the year will not entirely offset the smaller rates of consumption during each of the preceding three quarters. Thus, for the year as a whole, civilian consumption of meat is expected to total about 141 pounds per person, compared with 143.7 pounds in 1950. Pork consumption probably will be 73 pounds per person, 4 pounds larger than last year, but civilians may have only 58 pounds of beef in 1951, compared with 63 pounds in 1950. Declines in per capita consumption are also indicated for veal and lamb and mutton.

The number of cattle slaughtered this year may total about 17.5 million head, considerably less than anticipated earlier in 1951 and more than a million head less than last year. This would be the smallest slaughter since 1941. Calf slaughter this year may not exceed 9.0 million head about 1.5 million below that in 1950 and the smallest in 18 years. These reductions in slaughter occurred even though the number of cattle and calves on farms last January was near record in size. As a result of the small slaughter relative to numbers on farms, the inventory of these animals is expected to increase by 6 to 7 million head in 1951, perhaps reaching a new high of 90 million head or so next January.

Production of meat next year is likely to be moderately larger than in 1951. Most of the anticipated increase will be in beef and veal, which probably will occur after the first quarter of the year. The size of the increase in beef and veal production in the latter part of 1952 will depend on the extent to which cattlemen send their cattle to market for slaughter rather than holding them for further expansion of herds.

Lamb and mutton output may rise in 1952, but will go only a little above this year's record low. Pork production probably will total almost the same as the 1951 high level. Output until the fall season of next year may be a little larger than in the same months of this year since pork production will reflect the large 1951 pig crops. Pork output in the final months of next year may drop below the corresponding output this year since the 1952 spring pig crop may be a little smaller than a year earlier.

Imports of meat in 1952 are likely to be smaller than a year earlier because less will be available from Canada, Argentina and Mexico. The 1951 imports of beef probably will be the largest on record to date. They may total close to 500 million pounds, carcass weight equivalent, providing about 3 pounds of beef per person.

Retail prices of meat in 1952 are not expected to change significantly from present levels. Although the demand for meat will continue strong, price ceilings and the moderate increase in prospective meat supplies are expected to prevent any substantial upward price movement, and might even result in some minor seasonal price declines.

Prices of beef, veal, lamb and mutton probably will be largely determined by ceiling prices during the period when the price controls are in force. (Present authority for controls ends June 30, 1952.) Pork prices may not be governed by ceiling prices to the same extent as other meats, but will likely be at or near ceilings during the seasonal low production periods.

Dollar-and-cents ceilings for retail sales of pork, veal, lamb and mutton are forthcoming, according to an announcement of the Office of Price Stabilization. Present ceilings for veal, lamb and mutton are determined largely by the price each dealer charged during the December 1950-January 1951 base period.

Fishery Products 1/

U. S. civilian per capita consumption of fishery products during the rest of 1951 is likely to be slightly larger than in the same months of 1950. With civilian demand for fish and shellfish expected to be maintained at a high level, retail prices for these food items probably will average somewhat higher than for the last quarter of 1950, especially for canned fish.

Commercial landings of fishery products and commercial freezing of these commodities will decline seasonally as the year comes to a close. Cold-storage stocks of edible frozen fish and shellfish in the continental United States on October 1 totaled 146 million pounds, almost 4 percent above a year earlier.

The 1951 pack of canned fishery products which has now begun to move to market in large volume probably will not exceed that of 1950. The new pack of canned salmon was larger than a year earlier, due mainly to increased output of pink salmon. Supplies of red salmon will be much smaller than in the same part of last year, while those of pink and chum salmon will be larger. The pack of tuna and Maine sardines will be down. Stocks of tuna, however, are substantial, so that the total supply is about equal to that of last year.

Prospects for 1952 are that total domestic supplies of fresh and processed fish and shellfish will be about the same as this year. More fresh and frozen fishery products probably will be available, but supplies of the canned products may be slightly smaller at least until the 1952 packs start moving to market in large quantities after midyear. Increased military procurement of canned fishery products from the 1951 pack will reduce somewhat the supplies of these products that will be available to civilians in the first half of next year. Civilian consumption of fish and shellfish products per capita in 1952 probably will be about as large as this year with perhaps more emphasis on the fresh and frozen items. The domestic demand for meat and other high protein

1/ Prepared in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

foods is likely to continue strong so the retail prices of most fishery products next year probably will average close to those of 1951. Prices of several canned fish items from the 1951 packs probably will be substantially higher than those from the 1950 packs.

Imports of fishery products next year are expected to continue on as high a level as this year. Exports, however, may be somewhat lower, especially if dollar resources of principal foreign markets continue to decline.

Poultry and Eggs

More poultry and eggs will be available in the late fall and early winter than in the same months last year. Civilian demand is expected to continue strong, and consumption per capita of these products during the remainder of 1951 probably will be slightly higher than a year earlier. For the year as a whole, U. S. civilians may take a total of 406 eggs per person, thus establishing a record high consumption rate; similarly, turkey meat consumption is likely to be a record quantity at 5.5 pounds per capita. Chicken meat consumption in 1951 may total 29.7 pounds per person, a near-record. Retail prices of eggs during the last quarter of the year may average about equal to those in the same period of 1950, but those of chicken meat may be lower and turkey, higher.

Production of eggs during October-December 1951 probably will be sufficiently larger than a year earlier to offset the smaller cold-storage stocks on hand this year. The number of laying chickens on farms is somewhat larger this fall than at the same time in 1950, and the rate of lay per bird is expected to continue somewhat higher than last year. Cold-storage stocks of eggs on October 1 totaled 146.4 million dozen, shell equivalent, the second lowest on record for that date.

More broilers will be marketed in the last quarter of 1951 than a year earlier. Farm marketings of turkeys for the holiday season are expected to be about 10 percent larger than in the last quarter of 1950, because of the increased number of turkeys raised. Even with a high rate of consumption per person, year-end carry-over stocks, which will be available for consumption in the first half of 1952, will be fairly large.

Supplies of eggs in prospect for next year are expected to be sufficiently large to permit civilian consumption per person above the 1951 rate. Chicken meat supplies in 1952 are likely to exceed this year's. Increased supplies of turkey meat are also in prospect for next year, partly as a result of a considerable expansion in the number of Beltsville Small White turkeys raised.

Total egg production in 1952 will be influenced by the expected 2 to 4 percent increase over this year in the number of potential layers on hand at the beginning of the year. In addition to larger laying flocks, the rate of lay per bird is expected to increase still more. As a result, supplies of eggs during the first 2 or 3 quarters of next year are likely to be large enough to permit civilians to increase their rate of egg consumption. Egg production during the last quarter of 1952 will depend in part on the number of chicks hatched during the spring months for laying flock replacements.

More chicken meat probably will be produced next year than in 1951, with most of the increase to come from an expected expansion in the output of broilers. Chickens from farm flocks, which account for about half of the total supplies of chicken meat during the year, may be about the same as this year. The largest proportion of the chickens from farm flocks are marketed during the latter half of the year.

Turkey meat supplies in the first half of next year may be a little larger than in the corresponding part of 1951. In addition to the storage stocks carried over from the 1951 crop, there will also be marketings from the increased year-round output of small turkeys.

Civilian demand for eggs and poultry meat in 1952 will continue strong principally as a result of the high level of consumer incomes and the prospect of continued high prices for red meats. With the prospect of a larger supply of poultry products than this year, retail prices of these commodities next year may not differ noticeably from those of 1951, for the year as a whole.

Dairy Products

Supplies during the last quarter of 1951 are expected to be sufficiently large to permit civilians to consume about as many dairy products, measured in terms of milk equivalent, per person as a year earlier. Consumption of fluid milk and cream and most manufactured dairy products probably will equal the October-December 1950 rate, but that of butter is likely to be somewhat smaller. Retail prices for the rest of this year may increase slightly, reflecting seasonal reduction in output, averaging higher than a year earlier.

Civilian consumption of dairy products per person in 1952 may be slightly smaller in total (i.e., on a milk equivalent basis) than this year. Some increase is expected in fluid milk and ice cream consumption, but a decline is in prospect for butter. Civilians probably will have about as much of the other major products per person as this year. With domestic demand for fluid milk and most dairy products expected to continue strong throughout 1952, retail prices for this group of commodities probably will average somewhat higher than in 1951.

Farm production of milk next year may total close to 120 billion pounds, about the same as estimated for 1951. The number of cows on farms probably will remain the same as this year, and milk output per cow is not expected to increas noticeably. The pattern of milk utilization probably will be similar to this year, with relatively larger quantities sold for distribution in fluid form and for the production of ice cream, and less being used in total for other manufactured dairy products, particularly for butter. Military procurement of manufactured dairy products in 1952 will be somewhat larger than this year.

Butter consumption next year probably will be smaller than the record low of 9.7 pounds per capita estimated for 1951. Contributing to the decline in butter consumption will be the relatively weak consumer demand for this commodity, both as a spread for bread and as a cooking fat, and the shift to alternative products such as margarine, cheese spreads, and hydrogenated shortening. Butter production will decline as a result of a shift in milk away from butter to dairy products which yield a higher return to farmers, and also because of the shift from milk production to more profitable farming operations in the major butter producing areas in the United States.

Civilians are expected to have about as much cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, and dried whole milk per person as this year. Cheese consumption next year may be maintained at the record 1950 and 1951 annual rates of 7.5 pounds per person. Cheese has gradually become more and more popular in the civilian diet during the past decade. Part of this increase in consumer preference is due to a greater variety of preparation and packaging of cheese products.

Exports of dairy products from the United States next year may fall below the 2 billion pounds (milk equivalent basis) estimated for 1951, and maybe the lowest since 1940. The low level of exports is partly due to increased production of dairy products abroad since the end of World War II and also in part due to strengthened demand in this country. Imports of dairy products next year, especially of cheese, are likely to be smaller than this year in view of the provisions of the Defense Production Act.

Fats and Oils

Lard and vegetable oil production will be at their seasonal peaks during the fall and early winter months of 1951, and supplies of food fats and oils will be large. The movement of these products into domestic distribution channels, however, probably will be smaller than in the latter part of 1950, when large quantities were taken by dealers and consumers for the purpose of building up inventories in anticipation of short supplies. During the remainder of 1951, with market supplies large relative to expected demand, retail prices of most food fats and oils may average about the same as a year earlier, but considerably below the peaks reached in early 1951.

Disappearance of food fats and oils into the civilian market next year is expected to be somewhat greater than the comparatively high postwar rate in 1951 of over 43 pounds (fat content) per capita. The increase will result from prospective large supplies of these products and the further expansion in consumer incomes. Civilians probably will have more lard, margarine, shortening and other vegetable oils per person than this year, but less butter. Civilian consumption of butter in 1952 may be less than the record low of 9.7 pounds per person estimated for 1951. Military purchases of food fats and oils in 1952 are not expected to be much different from those of the preceding year. Retail price of food fats except butter are likely to average somewhat lower in 1951-52 than a year earlier, principally as a result of the large supplies of these commodities.

Supplies of edible fats and oils in the crop year which began October 1 are expected to be about 5 percent larger than a year earlier. This total includes the oil equivalent of peanuts and soybeans expected to be exported for crushing abroad during 1951-52. Production of butter will be smaller than in the 1950-51 year because of the anticipated increased diversion of milk into dairy products which yield higher returns to farmers. This decline, however, probably will not be as great as the expansion in the output of other food fats and oils, especially of vegetable oil products. The retail price of butter in 1951-52 may average somewhat higher than a year earlier.

Lard production in the 1951-52 marketing year is expected to be larger than the preceding year's output of 2,840 million pounds. This increase in production results from the 1951 pig crop which is expected to be 5 percent larger than the 1950 crop and leads to an increase in total supplies of lard. Even with substantial lard exports, supplies available for domestic consumers will be plentiful at prices averaging somewhat lower than in the 1950-51 marketing year.

Crop conditions on October 1 indicate that the output of cottonseed may be nearly 70 percent larger than in 1950. The prospective increase in cottonseed production will more than offset the declines anticipated for both peanuts and soybeans. As a result the 1951-52 production of the basic vegetable oils used in food products may be about 10 percent above the estimated 4.4 billion pounds produced a year earlier. This includes the oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts to be exported for crushing.

The total output of food products from these raw materials is expected to be larger than in 1950-51. Production of margarine probably will be greater in 1951-52 than in the preceding year, and an increase in civilian per capita consumption of margarine is also in prospect. The expansion in margarine consumption will partly offset the anticipated decline in butter consumption. The retail price of margarine in 1951-52 is expected to average slightly lower than a year earlier.

Output of shortening probably will be somewhat higher than in 1950-51 because of the prospective larger supplies of basic vegetable oils. Likewise some increase is expected in the 1951-52 supplies of other edible fats and oils, which are used principally in cooking and salad oils, mayonnaise, salad dressing, and in both bakery products and confectionery.

Large supplies of food fats and oils, including peanuts and soybeans for crushing, will be available for export in 1951-52, and at prices comparatively lower than a year earlier. Exports of fats and oils will again be large in 1951-52.

Fruits:

Total fruit supplies are somewhat larger this fall and winter than a year earlier. Supplies of most fresh fruits will differ little from those of the same months of 1950-51, but those of processed products will be moderately larger. Civilian consumption of fruits, fresh and processed combined, through the early part of next year is expected to be about as large on a per capita basis as a year earlier even though military purchases of these commodities have increased. Retail prices during the coming months are expected to average slightly above those of the fall and winter of 1950-51.

Fewer apples and pears are available for marketing this fall and winter than a year earlier, but more table grapes. Despite some reduction in the cranberry crop from the record 1950 crop, large supplies of fresh cranberries will be marketed during the coming months. Retail prices of table grapes this fall and winter probably will be about the same as in the same period of 1950-51, but those of the other deciduous fruits may be a little higher.

The new citrus crop which will be marketed during the coming fall and winter months is about as large as last year's. More fresh oranges are expected but smaller supplies of fresh grapefruit than in the corresponding part of 1950-51. Most of the grapefruit coming to market will be from Florida since production in Texas has not yet recovered from the frost damage to trees last winter. Retail prices of oranges may be a little lower than a year earlier, but those of grapefruit and lemons probably will be a little higher.

Civilian consumption of treenuts in the 1951-52 marketing year may be slightly larger than the 1.6 pounds (shelled basis) per capita rate of the preceding season. Supplies of almonds, walnuts, pecans, and filberts will be considerably larger during the current marketing period than in 1950-51. This year's domestic crop of each of these nuts is larger than the corresponding 1950 crop. Supplies of imported Brazil nuts will be larger this fall and winter than a year earlier, but those of imported cashews are likely to be smaller.

Supplies of canned fruit available to civilians in 1952 probably will be almost as large on a per capita basis as in the preceding marketing year. The 1951 pack was larger than that of a year earlier, but most of the increase probably will be absorbed by the expansion in the military procurement program. Increases over last year's output were reported for this year's packs of canned apricots and sweet cherries, and indicated for peaches, fruit cocktail, and plums and prunes. The pack of sour cherries is smaller, and those of apples and applesauce probably will be smaller than in 1950. Supplies of canned apples and applesauce will continue plentiful, however, since stocks carried over from last year's pack are very large. Receipts of canned pineapple during the current marketing year may be substantially the same as in the preceding season. Retail prices of most canned fruits from the new packs are expected to average somewhat higher than prices in 1950-51.

Civilians may have about as much canned fruit juice per person in 1951-52 as a year earlier. Stocks of citrus juices are larger than usual for this time of year, and the large crop of citrus fruit in prospect for this year points to another big pack of canned juices in the season ahead. Receipts of canned pineapple juice during the current marketing year will about equal those in 1950-51. With supplies likely to continue plentiful throughout 1951-52, retail prices of most canned fruit juices in the fall and winter months probably will continue close to present levels, and for the year as a whole average about the same as a year earlier.

Total supplies of frozen fruits and fruit juices available to civilians during the present marketing season probably will be somewhat greater than that of the preceding season. Most of the increase will be in the fruit juices. Civilian per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit products may be slightly larger than in 1950-51, and a new record high. Retail prices of these frozen commodities probably will average about as high in 1951-52 as a year earlier.

More dried fruit will be available in the 1951-52 marketing year than last season principally as a result of increased production of both raisins and dried prunes. With retail prices likely to be somewhat lower than a year earlier, civilian consumption of dried fruit probably will be slightly above the 4.3 pounds per capita rate of 1950-51. Supplies of dried fruit during the current crop year are expected to exceed the quantities that the domestic market can absorb at prices that are likely to prevail. As a result, substantial quantities will be available for export or other disposition.

Vegetables

The outlook for supplies of fresh and processed vegetables for civilian consumption in the year ahead is generally favorable except for supplies of fresh vegetables this fall and for sweetpotatoes. Based on the official crop reports this October, prospective fall or early fall production of 13 commercial fresh market truck crops is 13 percent smaller than last year, but 6 percent more than the 10-year average. Smaller production than last fall is indicated for all of these crops except snap beans, green peppers, caluliflower and tomatoes, but most of the actual tonnage reduction is in early fall cabbage which last year was produced in heavy surplus. Retail prices for msot of these crops this fall probably will be substantially higher than last fall because of the shorter supply and stronger demand.

In the first quarter of 1952, assuming normal weather, production of truck crops for the fresh market probably will be substantially larger than last winter when adverse weather was a seriously limiting factor. If production proves to be much larger than last winter, prices probably will be considerably below the extremely high levels of last winter. It is too early to predict production in later quarters of 1952, but chances are that farmers will attempt to increase production in response to relatively high prices received in 1951. Total demand for fresh vegetables is expected to be as strong next year as in 1951.

Production of vegetables for commercial canning and freezing this year is estimated (based on October reports) to be considerably larger than in 1950 and generally in line with anticipated demand. Although actual pack data for many commodities will not be available till early 1952, it appears that packs of canned and frozen vegetables this year were substantially larger than last year. The new packs plus the moderate carry-over from packs of the preceding year provide a supply deemed generally adequate to meet total demand at a slightly higher level of prices. Demand and consumption per capita are expected to continue through 1952 at about the same high level as in 1951. Of the several major canned items, canned sweet corn appears to be in least plentiful supply relative to demand. On the other hand the 1951 pack of canned green peas is nearly 16 percent up from last year, and wholesale stocks are slightly larger than a year ago.

Though data on the packs of all frozen vegetables are not yet generally available, preliminary reports indicate that the new frozen asparagus pack is slightly larger than in 1950 and the frozen green pea pack is almost 30 percent larger than last year. Record large storage holdings of frozen vegetables seem to indicate that the 1951 pack is reaching a new high.

Total demand for and consumption of commercially canned and frozen vegetables in 1952 are expected to continue on about the same high levels as in 1951. Civilian demand for canned vegetables probably will be stronger in 1952 than in 1951 because of higher employment and incomes and because of the population increase. Military needs for canned vegetables to come out of the 1951-52 pack may slack off appreciably now that initial pipeline requirements have been met, providing of course that the international situation does not deteriorate further. Total demand for canned vegetables may be almost as strong in 1952 as in 1951, when civilian consumption was at the rate of about 41 or 42 pounds per capita.

Little change from the present general level of retail prices for canned and frozen vegetables is expected in late 1951 or early 1952. Prices in late 1952 will depend in part upon what quantities are packed.

Supplies of potatoes will be generally adequate through the active harvest months this fall. Supplies next winter and early spring will be conditioned by the final outturn of this year's crop and by the keeping quality of potatoes now being harvested. The October crop report, which indicated a total 1951 potato crop prospect of about 337 million bushels, cited unfavorable weather and blight in some areas. If subsequent reports indicate a substantial shrinking in crop or if there is a heavy deterioration in storage stocks, we may expect higher prices for potatoes this coming winter and spring.

Higher prices received by farmers for 1951 crop potatoes probably will encourage some acreage increases in 1952. Military requirements of potatoes will not be large enough to affect the national supply for civilians to any significant extent. Because Canada's crop is short this year, our potato imports from Canada are expected to be considerably less than in recent years and our exports to Canada more than usual. Civilian consumption of potatoes in 1951 and 1952 is expected to be at about the same rate as in recent years, or about 105 pounds per capita.

Because of the very small crop of sweetpotatoes now being harvested (about 35 million bushels, according to the October report), supplies will be short and high priced from now until the 1952 crop begins to come in, at the earliest. Sweetpotato prices probably will rise somewhat more rapidly than usual in the months following the harvesting of the 1951 crop. Sweetpotato acreage next year depends in considerable part upon prospects for alternative crops, such as cotton.

The 1951 dry bean crop was approximately equal to that of 1950. Supplies and prices of Navy beans differ little from a year earlier. Some other varieties of dry beans are in surplus supply this crop year, particularly Baby Limas and Blackeyes, and stocks of these varieties probably will increase. On the other hand, supplies of Standard (or Large) Limas and of colored dry beans in general are no more than adequate and prices for such varieties probably will hold seasonally in line with current levels which are substantially higher than a year earlier. Supplies of dry peas are fully adequate to meet anticipated demands at prices little if any higher than those that prevailed for the 1950 crops. Demand for dry beans in 1952 probably will be at least as strong as it was in 1951, but demand for peas may be somewhat weaker.

Food Grains

Although total supplies of wheat and corn for the year ahead are less than those of the past crop year because of less production and smaller stocks carried in, little or no change is expected in the per capita rates of consumption of food products processed from these grains or from oats, barley, rye, and rice. Both the slight increase in total food use, and heavy feeding of the larger number of animal units will be possible by drawing down carry-over stocks of both wheat and corn. However, in view of smaller supplies, the continued strong demand for domestic use and for export is likely to be reflected in slightly higher average prices for most cereal food products in 1951-52 than in the past year.

Present expectations are that the 1951-52 wheat supplies will be distributed about as follows: 500 million for civilian and military food use and for shipments to U. S. territories; seed use about 88 million; feed use about 160 million including 30 million bushels of frost-damaged wheat imported from Canada; exports roughly the same as the 366 million shipped in 1950-51; and July 1, 1952, stocks of about 300 million bushels. Total supplies consist of a carry-over July 1, 1951 of 395 million bushels, production indicated at 994 million and imports estimated at about 30 million.

Retail prices of flour and other wheat food products are expected to average slightly higher in 1951-52 than a year earlier. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the urban retail price of wheat flour per 5-pound sack in August was 51.9 cents compared with the average of 50.7 cents for the year ending June 1951. The price of wheat bread per one-pound loaf in August was 15.7 cents compared with 15.1 cents for the 1950-51 year.

Looking ahead to the 1952 wheat crop, we may have a substantially larger output if yields are back to average and the acreage planted and harvested reaches the goal of 78.9 million acres. In fact, the acreage goal may be slightly exceeded. The acreage goal coupled with average yields, would contribute much to rebuilding the wheat stock position by July 1953.

Civilian consumption of rye products next year is expected to run about the same as this year but perhaps at slightly higher prices. This year's crop is larger than that of 1950, but carry-in stocks are smaller. Some reduction in the use of rye for alcohol appears likely. Although a little more rye may be fed to livestock, total domestic disappearance might be about a million bushels below the 25 million of 1950-51. The announced goal for acreage of rye in 1952 is equal to that harvested this year.

The 1951 rice crop is setting a new record, exceeding the previous record by 10 percent, but civilian consumption per capita is not expected to exceed that of 1950-51. However, the rate of rice consumption in that year was significantly larger than in the 3 preceding years but only equal to the 1935-39 average. Exports in 1950-51 have continued large so the carryover into the new crop year is much smaller than a year earlier.

Retail prices of rice are likely to reflect, at least in part, the lower prices being paid to growers for the new crop. The price decline resulted from the huge crop and to some extent the limited availability of approved storage. Another large rice acreage is in prospect for next year.

The supply of corn for 1951-52 is estimated at 3,850 million bushels, a little smaller than in the past 2 years, but the third largest supply on record. The October 1 carry-over of about 750 million bushels was about 100 million bushels smaller than in 1950. The 1951 crop of 3.1 billion bushels was about the same as the production in 1950. This supply is sufficient to provide for a continuation of heavy processing into food and non-food products and heavy livestock feeding. But carry-over stocks at the close of the 1951-52 season probably will be somewhat smaller than at the beginning. Continued strong demand for corn and smaller supplies are expected to result in some further increase in corn prices in 1951-52 and also in a little higher prices for the processed products.

Total utilization of corn is expected to be a little larger in 1951-52 than the 3,242 million bushels consumed domestically and exported in 1950-51. The increase is expected to be principally in livestock feeding. Processing of corn into starch, sugar, and sirup in 1950-51 marketing year was about 5 percent larger than in 1949-50, and second only to the record quantity processed in 1946-47. Wet-processing of corn is expected to continue heavy in 1951-52. Other food and industrial uses of corn may remain at about the 1950-51 level.

The oats supply for 1951-52 is about as large as in 1950-51 and well above average. Oats prices are currently a little higher than a year earlier, and are expected to average higher for the 1951-52 season. The barley supply is about 8 percent smaller than last year, reflecting the smaller production on the reduced 1951 acreage. Unfavorable weather at harvest time lowered the quality of the crop in important midwestern States, especially malting barley. Retail prices of oats and barley food products--principally malt and oat meal--probably will average higher in 1952 than in 1951.

Exports of corn and barley are expected to be smaller in 1951-52 than in 1950-51, principally as a result of reduced domestic supplies, continued strong demand in this country, and larger supplies in some other countries. Barley exports in 1950-51 totaled about 40 million bushels--the largest in over 20 years. Only about 7 million bushels of oats were exported in 1950-51 and exports are expected to continue comparatively small in 1951-52. Imports of oats and barley, which have been fairly large in the past 2 or 3 years, will again be large in 1951-52. Supplies of these grains in Canada, the principal source of our imports, are much more plentiful than in 1950-51 or other recent years.

Sugar

Civilian consumption of sugar per person in 1951 is expected to average about the same as in 1950, 95.5 pounds refined. On the basis of deliveries by distributors through September, the supplies of sugar from domestic output and from imports, and the revised domestic consumption requirements for the current year recently issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, relatively large supplies of sugar are available for domestic consumption in the next few months. Retail sugar prices have declined recently.

World sugar production in 1951-52 probably will be about the same as in 1950-51 when it was the highest on record and 26 percent above the prewar average. The 1951-52 crops in the United States, Europe, Australia, and the Union of South Africa will be smaller than in the previous season but the declines are expected to be offset by a substantial increase in Cuban production.

Supplies of sugar for U. S. civilians in 1952 are dependent on the amount of sugar which can be imported to supplement domestically produced supplies. This is set by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the determination of the consumption requirement under provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948. Entering into the determination of this requirement are considerations of recent consumption rates, population and demand changes, and provision of "such supply of sugar as will be consumed at prices which will not be excessive to consumers and which will fairly and equitably maintain and protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry." (Sugar Act of 1948) The requirement for 1952 must be announced by the Secretary before December 31, 1951.

THE WORLD FOOD OUTLOOK FOR 1951-52 1/

World supplies of the principal staple foods during 1951-52 probably will be somewhat above those of a year earlier. Although totals are above the prewar levels, per capita supplies for most products are still below prewar for the world as a whole.

World production of fats and oils has recovered progressively each year since 1946. By 1951 a fair balance has been established between world supplies and effective world demand, although there are still some areas of maladjustment. The United States, with production of edible and inedible oils half again as large as in prewar years, has replaced the fat lost to world trade by the sharp decline in the exports of Indian peanuts and Manchurian soybeans.

Breadgrain production, forecast at 245 million short tons, is only slightly less than the record crop of 1938. This is a 5 percent increase over last season and is accounted for by expanded production of wheat in North America, Russia, and Asia. North America's large wheat crop results from a record outturn in Canada one quarter higher than in 1950. A larger part of Europe's import needs this season will be dependent upon supplies from the Northern Hemisphere exporters, since Australia and particularly Argentina are expected to have smaller crops than in 1950. Rye production is estimated to be less than that in 1950, when a below-average harvest was obtained. Total rice supplies during the current season will be a little above last year if Asiatic harvests turn out favorably as expected, especially in India and China, the principal producers. The United States has a record 1951 harvest. World production of feed grains this year is slightly higher than in the 1950-51 season. Total sugar supplies are expected to be about the same as during the previous year. Although total world meat production is expected to be above that of last year, export availabilities will probably continue to decline, the drop being accounted for largely by reduced exports from Argentina. This will affect the meat situation in the United Kingdom where tight feed supplies limit increased domestic output.

The food situation in Europe is expected to show some improvement in 1951-52, especially in the Danube Basin countries and Spain where production has strongly recovered from last year's low levels. Yugoslavia, drought-stricken in 1950 and heavily dependent upon imported relief supplies in 1950-51, should be able to provide its usual food supplies during the current season and still have a surplus available for export or stockbuilding. Larger surpluses should also be available in the rest of the Danube Basin. In the other east European countries an increase in food output is in prospect. Consumption levels will probably show little change, though a severe shortage of many foodstuffs, notably meat, recently developed in Poland as a result, according to some reports, of exports to both the east and the west.

In Western Europe, Spain's per capita food consumption, which has been running at low levels for the past decade, will increase substantially in 1951-52 if present prospects for an unusually large output both of wheat and olive oil materialize. Production of wheat and olive oil is also expected to be up in Greece and Portugal. In most of traditionally deficit West Europe, however, the weather was less favorable for the 1951 than for the 1950 breadgrain harvest. As a result breadgrain import requirements are expected to be maintained or to increase slightly, depending to a considerable extent on changes in stock levels. Potato production is forecast below the 1950 bumper crop, but sugar output may show little decline and coarse grains are up.

1/ Prepared by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Per capita food consumption in most West European countries is expected to remain close to last year's usually satisfactory levels, with some further recovery in consumption of livestock products consequent upon a continued increase in domestic output. Only the United Kingdom depends to any great extent on imports of livestock products. British meat imports and consumption dropped sharply during the latter half of 1950 and early 1951 largely because of prolonged delays in concluding contracts with Argentina and Uruguay. Though contracts have now been concluded and the United Kingdom has given evidence of willingness to pay higher prices for supplies from other sources, while also attempting to promote domestic output, meat supplies in 1951-52 may not recover to the level prevailing in 1949-50.

The food situation in the Soviet Union has continued the improvement of the past two years. Because of some shift in acreage, wheat output was increased more in 1951 than other crops. Should the indicated increase in 1951 crops materialize, it would make possible a further improvement in 1951-52. Whether the increased supplies will be used largely for improvement of the Soviet diet and livestock feed or made available for exports or for stockpiling, however, depends entirely upon the decision of the Soviet Government.

According to an official report, total cattle, hogs, horses, sheep and goats numbers for all types of farms at the end of 1950 were below the official goals. The numbers of cattle, hogs, and horses were still below those on January 1, 1938, while sheep and goats numbers were considerably above.

Production of food grains, including rice, in the Middle East for 1951-52 is estimated at 17.5 million short tons, approximately equal to that for 1950. A serious drought resulted in a material reduction in yields in Israel and Jordan. Israel, which normally produces only about one-half of its food requirements, will be required to increase its imports in 1951-52 and Jordan, though normally almost self-sufficient in food products, will be required to import extensively in 1951-52. Losses suffered in the drought areas of the Middle East were largely offset by a near-record production in Turkey, particularly of cereals, which resulted from additional acreage and higher yields. The important grain producing regions of Syria, Iraq, and Iran escaped the worst effects of the drought and their total grain supply should be adequate for domestic needs. Although the 1951 grain output in Egypt exceeded that of 1950 by about 10 percent, record imports of one million tons are being requested to meet increasing domestic requirements. The production of most products other than grain in the Middle East promises to be about average in all countries except Israel.

The food situation in the Far East has improved slightly over last year. With the exception of local areas, the weather was generally favorable for crop production and, as a result, food supplies from indigenous sources for 1952 promise to be fairly good in most countries and at record levels in one or two countries. A high total production in some countries, however, has not resulted in any significant improvement in the per capita supply of food as the rapid growth of population tends to offset the expansion in production.

Japan this year is harvesting one of the largest crops on record, but will still need to import substantial quantities of rice and other food. In Korea, the food situation continues to be complicated by the war. Prospects for a very good rice crop this year were dimmed somewhat by drought in the Seoul area during a critical growing season. Some imports of rice are being made and will no doubt continue to be necessary due to the concentration of refugees in some cities. The distribution of available food supplies is made more difficult because of the destruction of transport facilities and the need for moving higher priority war materials.

Fragmentary information on China indicates that, in general, food crops in 1951 were fairly good. China has been exporting rice, soybeans, and millet in small quantities. In Formosa, a normal crop promises an adequate supply of rice and other food crops, with possibly small quantities of rice available for export in 1952.

At present there is some uncertainty about the amount of rice that may be available for export from Burma, Thailand, and the Associated States of Indo-China. Carry-over stocks are expected to be below a year ago, and unless new crop supplies are larger, total exports may decline. This traditionally rice-surplus area is still exporting only about one-half of the prewar annual average of 6 to 7 million tons of rice.

In India better crops in 1951 and large imports of foodgrains scheduled for the next few months assure at least the continuation of food supplies at present levels. The overall production of foodgrains in India is well above the low levels of 1950. The foodgrain aid program from the United States has alleviated considerably the deficit caused by crop declines in 1950, and will also permit some replenishing of dangerously low stockpiles.

Pakistan again has produced enough food for her own needs and will also have some quantities of rice and wheat available for export to neighboring deficit countries.

Supplies of food for domestic consumption in Latin America during 1951-52 will probably surpass those of last season. Throughout northern Latin America, Governments are encouraging the expanded output of foods, and production is trending slightly upward. A record crop of corn and about an average wheat crop are expected in Mexico. Other northern areas, with the exception of Colombia, show some gains in food production. Colombia recovered somewhat in 1951 from the disastrous effects of unfavorable weather in 1950. Northern Latin America as a whole, however, will continue to be deficit in wheat flour and fats, and Cuba will be a heavy importer of rice. This northern area is an important exporter of sugar, by far the greater part of the total being supplied by Cuba. Production in Cuba in 1951 totaled 6.3 million short tons, and barring adverse weather conditions, the 1952 crop is expected to exceed the record 1948 crop of 6.7 million short tons.

On the other hand, the southern countries of Latin America which normally produce a large surplus of grains for the export market have had a declining output recently. Argentine corn production in 1951 totaled 160 million bushels, only a little more than half of the average production in 1936-40. Wheat production reached an estimated 220 million bushels in 1950-51 compared to an average of 200 million bushels in 1936-40, but a sharp decline is in prospect for the coming harvest because of reduced seedings and adverse weather. Export availabilities will be reduced sharply also. Argentine slaughter and meat production in 1951 are running under 1950 when 4,930 million pounds of meat (carcass weight equivalent) were produced and 974 million pounds were exported. Argentina has promised Great Britain about 440 million pounds of meat for the period April 1951 to April 1952. Curtailed supplies of meat in the Buenos Aires market caused temporary suspension of exports in August in order to build up adequate reserves to take care of domestic requirements. Some improvement in slaughter is possible in 1952 following the better calf crop of this year and the greater supply of finished animals resulting from reduced 1950 marketings.

Australia, another Southern Hemisphere grain exporter, has had unfavorable growing conditions in 1951 in many areas. Estimated wheat production for 1951-52 is below the 183 million bushels reported in 1950; fluid milk, butter, and cheese output will also decline.

The Union of South Africa, on the other hand, harvested a record wheat crop in early 1951 and the outlook for the coming season is favorable.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNITED STATES FOOD, 1950-51 1/

The analysis of the distribution of United States food supplies from July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951 indicates that:

(1) Civilian per capita food consumption in the 1950-51 fiscal year was about the same as a year earlier, but more than 11 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average annual rate.

(2) Food exports of about 43.5 billion pounds in 1950-51, the second largest since World War II, were 25 percent above the 1949-50 level and more than 4 1/2 times the prewar (1935-39) average annual rate.

(3) Exports accounted for 14 percent of the total physical quantity of United States food distributed in 1950-51, compared with 12 percent in 1949-50 and 16 percent in 1948-49.

U. S. civilian per capita food consumption high in 1950-51:

With food production in the United States sustained at a high level in 1950-51, civilian per capita consumption of food continued at about the same rate as in 1949-50, 11 percent above the prewar (1935-39) average annual rate (table 5). The sharp increase in exports in 1950-51 compared with a year earlier had very little, if any, effect on the level of civilian per capita food consumption since the exports were principally grains and grain products, supplies of which have been very large in the past few years.

The domestic demand for food in 1950-51 was stronger than in the preceding year as a result of the very rapid expansion in general economic activity, increased employment, and the greater flow of income to consumers. The increase in the level of economic activity reflected primarily the national defense build-up which followed the outbreak of armed conflict in Korea, and increased demands by consumers for many goods and by business for capital expansion and inventories. Retail food prices rose sharply during 1950-51 as a result of large purchases of food by consumers and distributors in anticipation of possible shortages and also because of the rapid increase in procurement by military agencies.

U. S. civilians took almost 85 percent of food distributed in 1950-51:

On a physical quantity basis, civilians in the United States took 83.7 percent of the total amount of United States food distributed during fiscal year 1950-51 (table 6). Exports, which include military shipments of food to occupied areas, accounted for 14.0 percent of the total distribution, U. S. military services took 1.9 percent for the use of troops stationed at home and abroad, and the territories of the United States received 0.4 percent.

1/ Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, and the Production and Marketing Administration.

Disappearance into U. S. civilian market channels accounted for practically the entire distribution of many important foods in 1950-51. Civilians took 94 percent of the meat distributed in 1950-51, 97 percent of both sugar and vegetables (fresh and processed, combined), 94 percent of the potatoes, and 93 percent of the eggs and the peanuts. Among the other major foods, the movement into the civilian food market was equivalent to 90 percent of the total distribution of cheese, 92 percent of the fruits (fresh and processed), 88 percent of the condensed and evaporated milk (combined) and 85 percent of the edible fats and oils.

Near-record rate of food exports from the United States:

Total food exports of 43.5 billion pounds in 1950-51 were 25 percent larger than a year earlier and the second largest on record (table 7). The increase from the preceding year was due principally to the expansion in exports to the United Kingdom, the Latin American Republics, and those countries which had very poor food crops in 1949-50, such as India and Yugoslavia.

Exports of grains and grain products, excluding rice, were almost 30 percent larger than in 1949-50. Increases also occurred for dairy products and "other foods". Less rice, fats and oils, and meats were exported in 1950-51 than a year earlier.

Grains and grain products, including rice, accounted for almost 84 percent of the total export tonnage. Wheat and wheat products represented 50 percent; rice slightly more than 2 percent; and other grains and grain products, 31 percent. These products, in total, were as large a proportion of total food exports in 1950-51 as in the preceding year. Grain exports in 1950-51, as in the past few years, included quantities to be used for animal feed.

Wheat and wheat products (grain-equivalent basis) exports of more than 365 million bushels were 22 percent larger than in 1949-50, but the second smallest since the end of World War II. Most of the increase from the 1949-50 rate was the result of a sharp expansion in exports to the United Kingdom and to both India and Yugoslavia, whose crops were sharply reduced by drought. Canada, an important source of wheat and flour for the United Kingdom and other countries, had a poor quality crop in 1950 because of extensive frost damage. Exports from the United States accounted for almost 43 percent of our total distribution of wheat for food use in 1950-51.

Exports of other grains and grain products totaled 40 percent more than a year earlier and the largest since World War II. Most of the increase in exports from the 1949-50 level was the result of the expansion in shipments to the United Kingdom, India and Yugoslavia.

Rice exports of 1.0 billion pounds (milled basis) were slightly smaller than in 1949-50, but the second largest since the end of World War II. These exports, equivalent to 44 percent of the total distribution of United States supplies of rice for food use, went principally to Cuba where rice is a very important food in the local diet.

The milling by-products of the flour and other grain products which were exported in 1950-51 remained in this country for feed use. A summary of grain and grain products exports follows:

Fiscal year 1950-51

Exported as grain:

	Million pounds	Million bushels
Wheat	19,278	321.3
Corn	6,365	113.7
Rye	332	5.9
Oats	110	3.4
Barley	1,674	34.9
Grain sorghums	4,411	78.6
Total	32,170	557.8

Exported as grain products:

	Million pounds, product weight	Million bushels, grain equivalent
Wheat flour	1,877	43.7
Semolina	5	.1
Macaroni	8	.2
Wheat cereals and bakery products	128	.2
Rice (milled basis)	979	--
(rough equiv.)	--	33.5
Corn meal	75	2.4
Corn grits	25	.9
Corn starch and flour	68	2.0
Oatmeal	44	3.3
Malt	156	4.6
Pearl barley	2	.1
Total	3,367	91.0
Total, excl. rice	2,388	57.5

Total grain and grain products exports, excluding rice -- 615.3 million bushels, grain equivalent.

Fats and oils exports were 8 percent smaller than in 1949-50, but still more than 5 times the prewar (1935-39) average annual rate. This decline in exports was in large part due to the high prices during July-December 1950, which resulted from the strong domestic demand for fats and oils -- both for food and nonfood uses.

Exports of meat, mainly pork, in 1950-51 totaled only 93 million pounds (carcass equivalent), about equal to the quantity exported in the preceding year but one-fourth smaller than the prewar (1935-39) average annual rate. Meat consumption per person by U. S. civilians fell below the 1949-50 rate because of the expansion in procurement by U. S. military agencies.

Although much more cheese and dried milk were exported in 1950-51 than in the preceding fiscal year, total exports of these products and canned milk were still the second lowest since the end of World War II. Of the total distribution in 1950-51, exports accounted for almost 8 percent of the cheese, 6 percent of the canned milk, and over 38 percent of the dried milk.

Aggregate exports of other foods -- mostly fruits, vegetables and soybeans -- amounted to 5.2 billion pounds, about 16 percent larger than in 1949-50. Peanut and soybean exports were mainly for crushing for oil.

ERP countries received more than half of United States food exports:

As in the past several years, a large part of our food exports went to countries participating in the European Recovery Program (table 8). These countries received a total of 22.4 billion pounds, 51.5 percent of total food

exports from this country, as compared with more than 60 percent of the corresponding total exports in 1949-50. However, the total tonnage of food that moved out of the United States in 1950-51 was about one-fourth larger than a year earlier.

Other European countries, principally Yugoslavia, received 1.7 billion pounds (4 percent of total exports); Asia received almost one-fourth of total exports, of which most went to India and Japan; and areas in the Western Hemisphere received 20 percent of the total exported.

Western Germany received more of the foods exported from the United States in 1950-51 than any other country, but this quantity was one-third smaller than in 1949-50. These exports were financed principally through the Economic Cooperation Administration. Western Germany was the most important destination for wheat and wheat products and second in rank for other grains and grain products. Relatively smaller quantities of fats and oils, meats, dairy products and "other foods" were shipped there.

Food exports to Japan and the Ryuku Islands totaled 4.6 billion pounds, the second largest quantity shipped to any single country. Most of the exports to this Far Eastern Area were wheat and wheat products, other grains and grain products, and soybeans and soybean products other than oil.

Other areas which received substantial quantities of food from this country in 1950-51 were the United Kingdom, India, Canada, Netherlands and Belgium and Luxembourg. Exports to India and Yugoslavia were much larger than in 1949-50.

The Latin American Republics received 5.0 billion pounds of food from the United States. Wheat and wheat products, other grains and grain products, rice and "other foods" comprised the bulk of the food exports to this area. Rice exports totaled 0.8 billion pounds, the largest quantity exported to any area during the year.

Exports by U. S. military agencies for civilian relief abroad very small:

With the transfer to civilian administration early in calendar year 1950 of areas which were formerly under military responsibility, food exports by U. S. military agencies for civilian feeding in 1950-51 represented only 6 percent of the total food shipped out of our country. In the preceding year military exports of food under this program accounted for more than one-fourth of the corresponding tonnage moved from this country; in earlier postwar years this program was relatively much larger. Since 1949-50 there has been an increase in commercial exports to these areas.

U. S. Department of Agriculture procured large part of foods exported in 1950-51:

More than a third of the total food exports were procured through the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This represents a substantial decline from the level of the preceding postwar years, and reflects in part a continuation of the shift from Department of Agriculture to commercial procurement. As in other recent years U. S. military agencies and countries receiving financial assistance from the Federal Government depended on the Department of Agriculture for procurement of many of the foods exported.

Among the major commodities, the Department of Agriculture was the supplying agency for almost 45 percent of the total exports of wheat and wheat products; more than a third of the other grains and grain products; 75 percent of the butter; more than 85 percent of the cheese; almost 85 percent of the nonfat dry milk solids (dry skim milk); 70 percent of the eggs; and over 65 percent of the peanuts exported in 1950-51.

Table 5.- Civilian per capita consumption of food, United States average 1935-39, and fiscal years 1945-46 to 1950-51 1/

Commodity	Fiscal year 1950-51	Fiscal year 1949-50	Fiscal year 1948-49	Fiscal year 1947-48	Fiscal year 1946-47	Fiscal year 1945-46	Average 1935-39
	Index 1935-39=100						
Index of per capita consumption of all foods 2/	111	111	110	113	116	116	100
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Wheat, flour and other wheat cereal products (grain equivalent)	191	194	195	202	204	210	226
Other grains and grain products-total	43.0	43.1	43.6	43.5	46.4	49.6	47.7
Corn and corn products (grain equivalent) 3/	30.6	31.0	31.3	31.2	33.9	35.5	36.0
Oats, barley, rye, and grain sorghums (grain equivalent) 4/	12.4	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.5	14.1	11.7
Rice (milled basis)	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.0	5.6
Fats and oils, edible--total (product weight)	47.8	46.3	45.8	45.8	43.7	41.2	48.6
Butter	10.2	10.6	10.4	10.2	11.5	10.6	16.7
Lard	12.6	11.8	12.2	12.9	11.8	11.7	11.0
Margarine	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.9	4.2	3.6	2.9
Shortening and other edible fats and oils	18.6	18.1	17.5	16.8	16.2	15.3	18.0
Meats (carcass weight equivalent) 5/	139.9	144.2	143.3	150.4	154.5	155.5	126.2
Dairy products:							
Fluid milk and cream 6/	393	384	382	390	395	436	340
Cheese	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	7.2	6.2	5.5
Condensed and evaporated milk	19.0	19.5	19.4	21.1	19.0	17.8	16.7
Dried milk	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.6	2.0
Other foods:							
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes	117.5	119.9	117.2	136.8	140.8	146.9	152.4
Dry beans and peas	9.7	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.1	9.4
Sugar, beet and cane (refined)	97.7	96.9	95.0	96.3	79.5	67.8	97.0
Eggs (shell equivalent)	50.0	49.3	48.6	47.4	47.3	47.3	37.3
Fruits--total	155	163	164	181	192	172	163
Fresh (farm weight)	113	120	122	137	147	131	138
Processed (product weight)	42.1	42.7	42.4	43.7	45.4	41.5	25.4
Vegetables--total (excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes)	294	294	296	294	311	309	265
Fresh (farm weight)	251	251	256	252	265	262	235
Processed (product weight) 7/	43.5	42.9	40.1	42.2	45.9	47.4	30.3
Peanuts(farmers stock equivalent, excluding oil)	6.4	5.9	6.1	6.6	7.6	9.3	6.4
Soybeans (excluding oil)	1.3	1.5	.8	.7	1.2	1.1	8/
Miscellaneous 9/	218.9	216.4	213.1	218.7	234.9	249.1	184.2

1/ Data prior to 1950-51 correspond with those in "Supplement for 1950 to Consumption of Food in the United States, 1909-48," USDA Misc. Publ. 691. 2/ Weighted by average retail prices for 1935-39. 3/ Excludes quantities consumed as corn sugar, corn sirups, and alcoholic beverages. 4/ Includes grain equivalent of oatmeal and rye flour; excludes grains used for alcoholic beverages. 5/ Excludes offals. 6/ In other tables of this report, fluid milk and cream are included with "other foods--miscellaneous." 7/ Excludes canned baby foods and soups. 8/ Less than .05 pounds. 9/ Includes meat offals, poultry, fish, corn and maple sugars, sirups, honey, dairy products (not elsewhere specified) coffee, tea, cocoa products, canned baby foods and soups, etc.

Table 6.- Distribution of United States food supplies, fiscal year, 1950-51

Commodity	Total food distribution 1/	Percent of total food distribution			
		U. S. civilians	U. S. military	U. S. territories 2/	Exports 3/
	Mil. lb.	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total food	311,410	83.7	1.9	.4	14.0
Wheat and wheat products (grain equivalent)	51,616	56.2	.9	.4	42.5
Other grains--total (grain equivalent)	20,143	32.3	.2	.4	67.1
Corn and corn products	11,355	40.8	.2	.4	58.6
Barley, oats, rye and grain sorghums	8,788	21.4	.2	.4	78.0
Rice (milled basis)	2,207	39.4	.5	15.8	44.3
Fats and oils, edible (including butter)	8,562	84.8	2.0	.9	12.3
Meats (carcass weight equivalent)	22,462	94.3	5.1	.2	.4
Dairy products (product weight):					
Cheese	1,233	90.4	1.8	.3	7.5
Condensed and evaporated milk	3,266	87.9	4.8	1.1	6.2
Dried milk	1,147	57.4	2.8	1.4	38.4
Other foods:					
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes (farm weight equivalent)	18,880	94.4	3.4	.4	1.8
Dry beans and peas (including indirect uses)	1,896	77.2	1.8	3.3	17.7
Sugar (refined)	14,357	97.5	1.8	-	.7
Eggs (shell equivalent)	8,172	92.8	2.2	.1	4.9
Fruits - total	25,793	91.6	2.4	.3	5.7
Fresh (farm weight)	18,222	93.6	1.0	.2	5.2
Processed (product weight)	7,571	86.8	5.8	.6	6.8
Vegetables - total (excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes)	47,261	97.0	1.6	.2	1.2
Fresh (farm weight)	38,782	98.0	.7	.1	1.2
Processed (product weight)	8,479	92.4	5.8	.8	1.0
Peanuts (farms' stock equivalent, excluding oil) 4/	1,041	92.7	1.2	-	6.1
Soybeans (excluding oil) 4/	1,810	10.8	0	-	89.2
Miscellaneous 5/	81,564	98.0	1.6	-	.4

1/ Equals production plus imports and carry-in stocks minus domestic non-food use, duplication, and carry-out stocks. Data take into acccunt U. S. military stocks, accumulated prior to July 1, 1950 and used for civilian relief feeding programs, in occupied areas during fiscal 1950-51. 2/ Partly estimated. 3/ Includes exports of food by U. S. military for civilian relief feeding programs in occupied areas. 4/ Excludes quantities crushed in the United States for oil for domestic consumption and export; includes exports of (a) peanuts and soybeans for all uses, and (b) the bean equivalent of soya flour and meal. 5/ Includes meat offals, horsemeat, poultry, fish, corn and maple sugars, sirups, honey, tree nuts, coffee, tea, cocoa, fluid milk and cream, other dairy products (not elsewhere specified), etc.

Table 7.- Food exports from the United States, by major groups, average 1935-39 and fiscal years 1945-46 to 1950-51 1/

Commodity	Fiscal year 1950-51	Fiscal year 1949-50	Fiscal year 1948-49	Fiscal year 1947-48	Fiscal year 1946-47	Fiscal year 1945-46	Average 1935-39
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Total exports	43,488	34,868	49,072	43,323	42,948	38,973	9,460
Wheat and wheat products (grain equiv.) 2/	21,936	17,946	30,188	29,148	23,901	23,565	3,060
Other grains, total (grain equiv.)	13,515	9,637	9,598	4,998	9,330	2,931	2,991
Corn and corn products 3/	6,657	6,203	5,235	2,234	6,704	1,268	2,296
Barley, oats, rye, and grain sorghums 4/	6,858	3,434	4,363	2,764	2,626	1,663	695
Rice (milled basis)	979	1,013	914	911	860	782	186
Fats and oils, edible (including butter)	1,054	1,147	891	562	509	705	195
Meats (carcass weight equiv.)	93	94	75	152	405	1,375	123
Dairy products (product weight):							
Cheese	93	28	151	104	158	299	1
Condensed and evaporated milk	202	221	427	563	638	1,083	31
Dried milk	441	315	294	363	311	391	6
Other foods, total	5,175	4,467	6,534	6,522	6,836	7,842	2,867
Potatoes and sweetpotatoes (farm weight equiv.)	342	697	2,061	1,013	1,900	1,633	116
Dry beans and peas (including indirect uses)	336	146	315	534	500	862	54
Sugar (refined)	99	44	99	243	557	792	195
Eggs (shell equivalent)	398	210	89	326	536	608	3
Fruits, total	1,465	1,336	1,456	1,946	2,237	1,671	1,922
Fresh (farm weight)	949	759	802	1,071	1,410	1,044	1,197
Processed (product weight)	516	577	654	875	827	627	725
Vegetables, total (excluding potatoes and sweetpotatoes)	551	525	392	431	669	1,224	134
Fresh (farm weight)	466	452	307	260	473	937	92
Processed (product weight)	85	73	85	171	196	287	42
Peanuts (farmers' stock equiv. excluding oil) 5/	63	225	684	532	279	99	1
Soybeans (excluding oil) 5/	1,614	1,022	1,109	1,160	646	533	240
Miscellaneous 6/	307	262	329	337	512	420	202

1/ Excludes shipments to the territories of the United States.
2/ Excludes exports of flour milled in bond and quantity shipped to Canada for storage.
3/ Excludes quantity shipped to Canada for storage.
4/ Includes malt, oatmeal and rye flour; excludes quantity shipped to Canada for storage.
5/ Exports of peanut oil and soybean oil included with edible fats and oils, above. Soybeans includes bean equivalent of soya flour and meal exports.
6/ Includes meat offals, horsemeat, poultry, fish, corn and maple sugars, honey, tree nuts, coffee, tea, cocoa, and fluid milk and cream.

Table 8.- Food exports from the United States, by destination, fiscal year 1950-51 1/

Destination	Total	Wheat and wheat products (grain equiv.)	Other grains and products 2/ (grain equiv.)	Rice (milled basis)	Fats and oils 3/	Meats 4/ (carcass weight)	Dairy products 5/ (product weight)	Other foods 6/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Total food exports	43,488	21,936	13,515	979	1,054	93	736	5,175
Europe, total 7/	24,125	13,479	8,014	61	638	24	321	1,588
ERP participating countries, total	22,389	12,921	7,386	59	452	24	237	1,310
Austria	1,351	714	611	0	22	0	2	2
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,045	1,085	734	18	20	*	*	188
Denmark	424	130	170	0	*	*	71	53
French and French North Africa	944	69	660	0	11	*	2	202
Germany	5,898	3,969	1,587	1	61	5	27	248
Greece	1,410	1,238	58	30	13	2	46	23
Iceland	12	5	*	*	1	0	0	6
Ireland	812	151	651	*	1	0	0	9
Italy and Trieste	1,706	925	549	0	131	*	27	74
Netherlands	2,091	1,332	548	*	54	14	*	143
Norway	574	289	259	0	1	3	*	22
Portugal	368	342	26	0	*	0	*	*
Sweden	173	53	102	0	*	0	0	18
Switzerland	575	293	169	10	21	*	*	82
Turkey	153	134	19	0	0	0	0	*
United Kingdom	3,853	2,192	1,243	0	116	*	62	240
Soviet bloc countries, total	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	*
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other 8/	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	*
Other countries	1,736	558	628	2	186	*	84	278
Spain	459	310	54	0	95	0	*	*
Yugoslavia	1,190	164	574	0	91	*	84	277
Finland	*	0	*	0	*	0	*	*
Other 9/	87	84	*	2	0	0	*	1
Africa, total 10/	525	377	121	*	1	*	6	20
Asia, total	10,257	5,289	3,333	94	59	6	274	1,202
China	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taiwan (Formosa)	175	91	3	0	4	*	3	74
India	3,675	1,777	1,866	0	0	*	8	24
Pakistan	42	*	*	0	*	*	5	37
Israel	531	262	108	0	23	1	41	96
Japan and Ryukyu	4,633	2,488	1,270	91	22	*	61	701
Korea	77	47	27	2	0	0	1	*
Philippine Republic	622	316	44	0	9	4	125	124
Other 11/	501	308	15	1	1	1	30	145
Oceania, total 12/	4	*	*	1	*	*	*	3
Western Hemisphere, total	8,577	2,791	2,047	823	356	63	135	2,362
Canada	3,369	162	1,501	40	89	23	2	1,552
Latin American Republics	4,989	2,501	515	775	259	36	132	771
Other 13/	219	128	31	8	8	4	1	39

1/ Excludes shipments to the territories of the United States. 2/ Includes corn and corn products (except corn sugar and sirups), barley and malt, oats and oatmeal, rye and rye flour, and grain sorghums. See table 9 for commodity details. 3/ Includes butter, lard, margarine, shortening, and other edible fats and oils. 4/ Meat offals and horsemeat are included with "other foods." 5/ Includes cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, dried whole milk, and nonfat dry milk solids. See table 10 for commodity details. 6/ Includes potatoes and sweetpotatoes, dry beans and peas, sugar, eggs, fresh and processed fruits and vegetables, peanuts, and other foods. See table 11 for commodity details. 7/ Including French North Africa (i.e., Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia) and Turkey. 8/ Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania. 9/ Azores, Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo and Cyprus. 10/ Excluding French North Africa. 11/ Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi-Arabia, Arabian Peninsula States n.e.s., Aden, Bahrein, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China, French India, British Malaya, Indonesia, Portuguese Asia, Southern and Southeastern Asia n.e.s., and Hong Kong. 12/ Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, British West Pacific Islands, French Pacific Islands, Western Pacific Islands n.e.s. 13/ Greenland, Miquelon and St. Pierre, British Honduras, British West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, French West Indies, British Guiana, French Guiana, Surinam, and Falkland Islands.

* Less than 500 thousand pounds.

Table 9.- Exports of grains other than wheat and rice from the United States, by destination, fiscal year 1950-51 1/

Destination	Other grains -total (grain equivalent)	Corn and corn products 2/ (grain equivalent)	Barley and malt (grain equivalent)	Oats and oatmeal (grain equivalent)	Grain sorghums (grain equivalent)	Rye and rye flour (grain equivalent)
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Total exports	13,515	6,657	1,899	216	4,411	332
Europe, total 3/	8,014	4,737	375	106	2,466	330
ERP participating countries, total	7,386	4,319	286	40	2,411	330
Austria	611	452	0	0	42	117
Belgium and Luxembourg	734	377	147	*	209	1
Denmark	170	*	0	0	170	0
France and French North Africa	660	660	0	*	0	0
Germany	1,587	194	0	*	1,271	122
Greece	58	18	0	40	0	0
Iceland	*	*	0	*	0	0
Ireland	651	290	0	0	361	0
Italy and Trieste	549	527	0	*	22	0
Netherlands	548	462	0	0	86	0
Norway	259	89	19	0	110	41
Portugal	26	1	0	0	0	25
Sweden	102	19	0	0	83	0
Switzerland	169	9	120	0	16	24
Turkey	19	19	0	*	0	0
United Kingdom	1,243	1,202	0	0	41	0
Soviet bloc countries, total	0	0	0	0	0	0
U. S. S. R.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other 4/	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other countries, total	628	418	89	66	55	0
Spain	54	54	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	574	364	89	66	55	0
Finland	*	*	0	0	0	0
Other 5/	*	*	0	0	0	0
Africa, total 6/	121	113	4	4	0	0
Asia, total	3,333	192	1,181	18	1,942	0
China	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan (Formosa)	3	*	2	1	0	0
India	1,866	31	0	0	1,835	0
Pakistan	*	0	0	*	0	0
Israel	108	1	*	0	107	0
Japan and Ryukyu	1,270	122	1,148	*	0	0
Korea	27	0	27	0	0	0
Philippine Republic	44	36	4	4	0	0
Other 7/	15	2	*	13	0	0
Oceania, total 8/	*	*	0	0	0	0
Western Hemisphere, total	2,047	1,615	339	88	3	2
Canada	1,501	1,394	101	1	3	2
Latin American Republics	515	193	238	84	*	*
Other 9/	31	28	*	3	*	0

1/ Excludes shipments to the territories of the United States.
2/ Excludes corn sugar and corn sirups, which are included in "other foods."
3/ Including French North Africa (i.e., Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia) and Turkey.
4/ Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania.
5/ Azores, Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.
6/ Excluding French North Africa.
7/ Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi-Arabia, Arabian Peninsula States n.e.s., Aden, Bahrein, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China, French India, British Malaya, Indonesia, Portuguese Asia, Southern and Southeastern Asia n.e.s., and Hong Kong.
8/ Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, British West Pacific Islands, French Pacific Islands, Western Pacific Islands n.e.s.
9/ Greenland, Miquelon and St. Pierre, British Honduras, British West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, French West Indies, British Guiana, French Guiana, Surinam and Falkland Islands.

* Less than 500 thousand pounds.

Table 10.- Exports of dairy products from the United States, by destination, fiscal year 1950-51 1/

Destination	Total	Cheese	Condensed and evaporated milk	Dried milk 2/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Total exports	736	93	202	441
Europe, total 3/	321	83	24	214
ERP participating countries, total	237	78	24	135
Austria	2	*	0	2
Belgium and Luxembourg	*	*	*	*
Denmark	71	*	0	71
France and French North Africa	2	*	*	2
Germany	27	3	0	24
Greece	46	10	24	12
Iceland	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0
Italy and Trieste	27	3	0	24
Netherlands	*	*	0	0
Norway	*	*	0	*
Portugal	*	0	*	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	*	*	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	62	62	0	*
Soviet bloc countries, total	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0
Other 4/	0	0	0	0
Other countries, total	84	5	*	79
Spain	*	0	0	*
Yugoslavia	84	5	*	79
Finland	*	0	0	*
Other 5/	*	0	0	*
Africa, total 6/	6	*	1	5
Asia, total	274	6	127	141
China	0	0	0	0
Taiwan (Formosa)	3	0	*	3
India	8	*	*	8
Pakistan	5	*	*	5
Israel	41	5	*	36
Japan and Ryuku	61	*	1	60
Korea	1	0	0	1
Philippine Republic	125	*	118	7
Other 7/	30	1	8	21
Oceania, total 8/	*	*	*	*
Western Hemisphere, total	135	4	50	81
Canada	2	1	*	1
Latin American Republics	132	3	50	79
Other 9/	1	*	*	1

1/ Excluding shipments to the territories of the United States.
2/ Dried whole milk and nonfat dry milk solids.
3/ Including French North Africa (i.e., Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia) and Turkey.
4/ Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania.
5/ Azores, Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.
6/ Excluding French North Africa.
7/ Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi-Arabia, Arabian Peninsula States n.e.s., Aden, Bahrein, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China, French India, British Malaya, Indonesia, Portuguese Asia, Southern and Southeastern Asia n.e.s., and Hong Kong.
8/ Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, British West Pacific Islands, French Pacific Islands, Western Pacific Islands, n.e.s.
9/ Greenland, Miquelon and St. Pierre, British Honduras, British West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, French West Indies, British Guiana, French Guiana, Surinam and Falkland Islands.

* Less than 500 thousand pounds.

Table 11.- Exports of other foods from the United States, by destination, fiscal year 1950-51 1/

Destination	Total other foods	Potatoes and sweet potatoes	Dry beans and peas	Beet and cane sugar (refined)	Eggs (shell equiv.)	Fruits, total	Vegetables, total	Peanuts 2/	Soybeans 2/	Miscellaneous 3/
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Total exports	5,175	342	336	99	398	1,465	551	63	1,614	307
Europe, total 4/	1,588	13	167	13	341	408	8	39	535	64
ERP participating countries: total	1,310	13	44	13	186	408	8	39	535	64
Austria	2	0	0	0	2	*	0	0	0	*
Belgium and Luxembourg	188	0	5	1	1	116	4	*	31	30
Denmark	53	0	0	0	*	2	*	*	51	*
France and French North Africa	202	0	*	*	1	23	*	*	178	*
Germany	248	0	3	1	27	39	*	*	175	3
Greece	23	6	10	*	3	*	0	0	*	4
Iceland	6	0	*	6	0	*	0	0	*	0
Ireland	9	0	1	*	0	*	*	0	0	8
Italy and Trieste	74	7	2	*	19	5	*	19	21	1
Netherlands	143	*	1	*	*	76	1	*	58	7
Norway	22	0	*	1	*	*	*	*	21	*
Portugal	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	*
Sweden	18	0	0	0	0	17	*	0	*	1
Switzerland	82	0	7	4	6	34	2	20	0	9
Turkey	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
United Kingdom	240	0	15	*	127	96	1	*	0	1
Soviet bloc countries, total	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other 5/	*	0	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	0
Other countries, total	278	*	123	*	155	*	*	*	*	*
Spain	*	0	0	0	*	0	*	0	0	*
Yugoslavia	277	*	123	*	154	0	0	*	*	*
Finland	*	0	0	0	*	*	*	0	0	*
Other 6/	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	*
Africa, total 7/	20	*	*	1	1	1	*	*	*	17
Asia, total	1,202	38	16	60	22	100	27	20	769	150
China	1	0	0	1	0	0	*	0	0	0
Taiwan (Formosa)	74	*	0	0	*	0	*	20	54	*
India	24	0	0	0	*	*	0	0	0	24
Pakistan	37	0	0	36	*	*	*	0	0	1
Israel	96	24	14	5	18	*	*	0	35	*
Japan and Ryuku	701	*	*	15	2	7	2	*	670	5
Korea	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*
Philippine Republic	124	13	2	*	1	*	19	*	10	79
Other 8/	145	1	*	3	1	93	6	*	*	41
Oceania, total 9/	3	1	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	1
Western Hemisphere, total	2,362	290	153	25	34	956	515	4	310	75
Canada	1,552	77	25	*	2	728	385	2	310	23
Latin American Republics	771	208	125	20	31	217	123	1	*	46
Others 10/	39	5	3	5	1	11	7	1	*	6

1/ Excluding shipments to the territories of the United States.
2/ Excluding oil; soybeans include the bean equivalent of soya flour and meal.
3/ Including meat offals, horsemeat, poultry, fish, corn sugar, sirups, honey, treenuts, coffee, tea, cocoa products, and fluid milk and cream.
4/ Including French North Africa (i.e., Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia) and Turkey.
5/ Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Rumania.
6/ Azores, Gibraltar, Malta, Gozo and Cyprus.
7/ Excluding French North Africa.
8/ Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi-Arabia, Arabian Penninsula States n.e.s., Aden, Bahrein, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, French Indo-China, French India, British Malaya, Indonesia, Portuguese Asia, Southern and Southeastern Asia n.e.s., and Hong Kong.
9/ Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, British West Pacific Islands, French Pacific Island, Western Pacific Islands n.e.s.
10/ Greenland, Miquelon and St. Pierre, British Honduras, British West Indies, Netherlands Antilles, French West Indies, British Guiana, French Guiana, Surinam and Falkland Islands.

* Less than 500 thousand pounds.

Table 12- Production of major food commodities, calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1949, 1950, and estimates for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1941	1949	1950	1951 Prel. 2/	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Meats (carcass weight)								
Beef	Mil. lb	6,937	8,082	9,448	9,543	9,000	130	94
Veal	do.	1,038	1,036	1,222	1,216	1,050	101	86
Lamb and mutton	do.	870	923	607	599	515	59	86
Pork (excluding lard)	do.	7,337	9,528	10,333	10,751	11,800	161	110
Total meats	do.	16,182	19,569	21,710	22,109	22,365	138	101
Fish (edible weight)								
Fresh and frozen	do.	615	757	765	3/	3/	---	---
Canned 4/	do.	337	470	514	655	3/	---	---
Cured	do.	74	71	63	3/	3/	---	---
Total fish	do.	1,026	1,298	1,342	3/	3/	---	---
Poultry and eggs								
Eggs	Mil.doz	3,335	3,839	5,191	5,504	5,550	166	101
Chickens (dr. wt.)	Mil. lb	2,327	2,789	3,893	4,136	4,672	201	113
Turkey (dr. wt.)	do.	350	465	707	755	881	252	117
Dairy products								
Total milk 5/	do.	106,450	118,094	122,071	123,381	122,326	115	99
Cheese 6/	do.	669	956	1,200	1,172	1,150	172	98
Cond. and evap. milk	do.	2,225	3,555	3,107	3,233	3,375	152	104
Fats and oils								
Butter, farm and factory: (actual weight)	do.	2,170	2,268	1,694	1,666	1,500	69	90
Lard 7/	do.	1,630	2,228	2,552	2,645	2,900	178	110
Margarine (fat content)	do.	303	297	701	764	856	283	112
Shortening	do.	1,529	1,409	1,487	1,709	1,471	96	86
Other edible fats and oils 8/	do.	575	1,020	1,785	1,597	1,813	315	114
Total fats and oils 9/	do.	6,207	7,222	8,219	8,381	8,540	138	102
Fruits								
Fresh:								
Citrus	do.	6,875	8,167	7,677	6,754	7,619	111	113
Apples (commercial)	do.	4,385	4,143	4,113	3,848	3,850	88	100
Other (excl. melons)	do.	4,703	5,373	5,065	4,192	4,900	104	117
Processed:								
Canned fruit	do.	1,705	2,318	2,587	2,720	2,950	173	108
Canned fruit juices	do.	333	993	2,121	2,078	2,450	736	118
Frozen	do.	106	208	488	785	835	788	106
Dried	do.	1,118	904	971	739	990	89	134

-continued-

Table 12.- Production of major food commodities., calendar years, 1935-39 average, 1941, 1949, 1950, and estimated for 1951, with percentage comparisons 1/-continued

Commodity	Unit	Average 1935-39	1941	1949	1950	1951 Prel. 2/	1951 as a percentage of 1935-39	1951 as a percentage of 1950
Vegetables								
Fresh 10/	Mil.lb.	30,520	32,228	37,257	39,009	38,546	126	99
Canned 11/	do.	4,030	5,770	6,069	5,890	7,500	186	127
Frozen	do.	12/ 78	107	564	587	600	769	102
Potatoes	Mil.bu.	355	356	412	440	337	95	77
Sweetpotatoes	do.	68	63	55	59	35	51	59
Dry edible beans 13/	Mil.lb.	1,360	1,710	2,005	1,513	1,560	115	103
Dry field peas 13/	do.	229	346	296	273	338	148	124
Canned baby foods	do.	48	126	511	547	550	1,146	101
Sugar, raw basis	1,000 sh. ton	1,948	2,090	2,112	2,460	2,108	108	86
Grains								
Wheat	Mil.bu.	759	942	1,141	1,027	994	131	97
Rye	do.	44.9	43.9	18.7	23.0	25.1	56	109
Rice, milled	Mil.lb.	1,340	1,541	2,503	2,642	2,472	184	94
Corn, grain only	Mil.bu.	2,050	2,414	3,115	2,845	2,789	136	98
Oats	do.	1,045	1,183	1,329	1,465	1,372	131	94
Barley	do.	239	363	237	301	254	106	84
Peanuts, farmers' stock basis	Mil.lb.	1,229	1,475	1,876	2,019	1,685	137	83

1/Calendar year basis except for fresh citrus fruit for which the season begins in the fall of the previous year; dried fruits which are on a pack-year basis; rice on a marketing year. 2/Preliminary estimates based on trends in livestock numbers, current or prospective rates of output, average or probable acreages and yields, and such other data or advance estimated as are available. These estimated are only used to indicate the general level of food supplies for domestic consumption for 1951, but they are based on such official estimates of production as are available at this time. Revisions will of course be made from time to time throughout the year as official indications or estimates are issued through the Crop Reporting Service of the Department. 3/Not available. 4/Excludes canned food products containing small quantities of fish such as clam chowder, etc. 5/Includes total farm production of milk and off-farm production. 6/Excluding full skim, cottage, pot and bakers' cheese. 7/Including amount used in manufactured food and nonfood products. 8/Represents fats used in cooking and salad oils, salad dressing, mayonnaise, bakery products and other minor uses such as fish canning. 9/Fat content basis except for butter which is on an actual weight basis. 10/Estimates of all vegetables and melons other than potatoes and sweetpotatoes include reported commercial production for fresh market shipment plus rough estimates of quantities produced in market gardens for fresh sale and farm gardens for home use. Excludes town garden production. 11/Includes asparagus, beans (lima), beans (snap), beets, carrots, corn, hominy, kraut (including bulk), peas, pickles (including bulk), pimientos, Irish potatoes, sweetpotatoes, pumpkin and squash, tomatoes, tomato pulp and tomato juice, tomato sauce, paste, and catsup and chili sauce, mixed vegetables. 12/Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 and are not available. 13/Cleaned basis.

Table 13.- Retail food prices and total consumer price index, United States, 1940-49 and 1950-51 by months

(Index numbers 1935-39=100)

Year and month	Meats 1/	Eggs	Dairy products 2/	Fats and oils 3/	Cereals and bakery products	Fruit and vegetables: Fresh	Fruit and vegetables: Canned	Fruit and vegetables: Dried	Sugar and sweets	Beverages	All foods	Consumer price index
1940	96	94	101	82	97	97	92	101	97	92	97	100
1941	108	112	112	94	98	104	98	107	106	102	106	105
1942	126	136	125	120	105	133	122	136	126	122	124	117
1943	134	162	135	126	108	178	131	159	127	125	138	124
1944	130	153	134	123	108	177	130	166	126	124	136	126
1945	131	164	134	124	109	188	130	168	126	125	139	129
1946	161	169	165	152	125	191	141	190	144	140	160	140
1947	217	201	186	198	155	202	166	264	180	187	194	160
1948	246	209	205	196	171	212	158	247	174	205	210	172
1949	233	201	187	148	170	219	153	227	176	221	202	170
1950	244	174	185	144	173	206	146	229	180	313	204	172
Jan.	219	152	184	135	169	217	143	224	179	300	196	168
Feb.	222	141	184	134	169	209	143	222	178	303	195	168
Mar.	229	150	182	134	169	202	143	222	177	308	197	168
Apr.	231	150	180	136	169	208	142	222	175	306	197	168
May	240	144	178	138	170	214	142	223	174	299	200	169
June	246	148	178	140	170	224	143	223	174	296	203	170
July	256	163	181	142	172	228	143	223	176	303	208	172
Aug.	261	182	184	154	176	197	146	228	186	321	210	173
Sept.	261	192	187	155	177	184	148	230	185	327	210	175
Oct.	253	206	192	153	177	188	152	236	185	333	211	176
Nov.	250	205	193	153	178	196	153	242	185	326	211	176
Dec.	253	249	194	158	178	207	155	249	185	328	216	179
1951												
Jan.	264	192	203	172	185	220	161	253	186	341	222	182
Feb.	270	180	204	176	187	233	165	257	186	343	226	184
Mar.	272	195	205	177	188	221	167	257	186	343	226	184
Apr.	273	191	204	178	188	216	169	258	186	344	226	185
May	273	198	204	177	188	226	170	257	185	345	227	185
June	272	201	204	175	188	224	170	254	186	345	227	185
July	273	212	205	169	189	222	170	251	188	345	228	186
Aug.	275	226	206	163	189	209	166	248	188	345	227	186
Sept.	276	239	206	162	189	204	164	246	188	345	227	187

Index numbers from Bureau of Labor Statistics and rounded to the nearest whole number by Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The consumer price index is adjusted for "new unit bias" in rents beginning 1940; in addition, beginning 1950 all series are adjusted for expanded commodity coverage and revisions in both commodity and population weights. Detailed description of the adjustments are published in the April 1951 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

1/ Includes chicken and fish.
2/ Includes butter.
3/ Excludes butter.

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